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PRC NATIONAL DAY MARKED BY LEADERS

Alia Message

AU011834 Tirana ATA in English 1010 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian:

"On occasion of your national day, the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Albanian people, I convey to the Chinese people the greetings and best wishes for well-being and progress".

PRC Embassy Reception

AU011627 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of China, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Fan Chengzuo, gave a reception at the embassy seat, on September 30.

Present were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Pajtim Ajazi, and other guests.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

NEW PRC ENVOY PRESENT CREDENTIALS TO ALIA

AU011839 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 1 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, comrade Ramiz Alia, received on Septemer 30, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Fan Chengzuo, who presented the credentials.

Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; the director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zeqi Agolli; and the chairman of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign affairs, Kostaq Cifligu.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Tirana.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS

AU011915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labor and president of Angola, who is on a visit to Bulgaria. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev took part in the meeting.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRG ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

AU011825 Sofia BTA in English 1346 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the East Committee of the Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany, who is paying a visit to this country.

They dwelled on issues of the cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG and paid special attention to interaction in the field of the economy. The two sides discussed possibilities for broadening economic cooperation between Bulgarian and West German banks and industrial enterprises. They stressed that the intergovernmental agreement for protection and encouragement of investments as well as other agreements which are to be signed will play an important role in the promotion of investments.

The meeting was also attended by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council.

FRG Official Comments

AU012001 Sofia BTA in English 1851 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 1 (BTA) -- Mr Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the Ostausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft, said here today that the commercial exchanges between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. have reached their quantitative limit. "That is why, the foremost priority in the future is to promote cooperation in technology, which will ensure a higher level of reciprocal countertrade," he told the press.

The West German business executive indicated that Bulgaria's technological development over the last few years has opened up fresh opportunities and has boosted her chances for techno-scientific cooperation with companies in the F.R.G. "We are considering high-quality long-term cooperation with Bulgaria, which is one of our most interesting partners in Eastern Europe."

The West German industrialist assessed positively the recently signed agreement on the reciprocal protection of investments. "This is a modern accord," he said. "We can observe a flexibility on the Bulgarian side in setting up joint ventures, which facilitates such deals. In turn, they stimulate the promotion of our economic interrelations," Mr Amerongen indicated.

In his view, Bulgaria's progress, especially in instrument manufacturing, outlines the most lucrative area of business interaction. Another such area is the chemical industry. Mr von Amerongen sees an important promise emerging in the production of harmless chemical protection preparations and in environmental protection technologies. West German companies show marked interest in cooperation in electronics, the computer industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy.

Mr Otto Wolff von Amerongen is optimistic in respect to East-West trade. He said the forthcoming Soviet-American summit was a good sign.

POLITICAL GOODWILL AT MBFR TALKS URGED

AU300858 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Pantaley Karasimeonov article: "Political Goodwill Is Needed"]

[Text] Another important forum called upon to reduce military confrontation in our continent and remove the danger of war have begun in the Austrian capital, namely, the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe.

These talks have already been going on for 13 years and up to now no progress has been achieved. The question in which political observers are now interested is whether the success in Stockholm will give an impetus to this forum too. One must immediately answer that long as the NATO states refuse to change their unconstructive position, which aims at achieving military superiority and unilateral benefits, there can be no effective results. The recent proposals of the socialist states at the talks and the list of Soviet proposals voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev undoubtedly create good preconditions for breaking the deadlock.

At the 40th round, which opened today, Ludek Handl, CSSR representative, presented the socialist states' position on the further progress of the Vienna talks. He drew attention to the Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Pact member countries, which contains a comprehensive program on reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe.

The leader of the CSSR delegation pointed out that the unilateral moratorium announced by the USSR has a direct relation to this forum.

What are the basic obstacles that, according to the socialist states, are preventing progress at the Vienna talks? In a broader political context it must be noted that one still cannot discern the necessary realism among the Western states, because they continue to promote proposals that do not secure equal conditions for the two sides and do not correspond to the principles of equal security. In a narrower context, the socialist countries see two basic obstacles along the road to progress: the approach of the NATO states to the idea of a partial agreement, and their approach to control over future agreements. The West, while accepting the possibility of a partial agreement at the present stage, insists on including in this agreement issues that have always been unacceptable to the socialist states. In addition the West is proposing control measures, blown up to an extreme degree, that represent open interference. In other words, one can summarize the Western approach as follows: less real disarmament, at the cost of more exaggerated control measures.

The control measures propoosed by the socialist states fully correspond to the material contents of the draft agreement and preclude the possibility of misuse.

Objective Western observers express the view that the proposal of the socialist states allows the vicious circle of the talks to be overcome. The conviction prevails that despite the great differences on many issues there are still aspects on which the positions of the West and East are becoming closer. It is namely on this basis that it is possible to move forward from a standstill. For this however, one needs political goodwill on the part of the West, which is still absent at the negotiating table at the Hofburg Palace.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIES 28 SEP

AU291958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] On 28 September 1986, after a short illness, Lieutenant General Ilya Simeonov Kashev, member of the BCP Central Committee, an active fighter against facism and capitalism, and Hero of Socialist Labor, head of department at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and deputy minister of internal affairs, died. On this occasion the BCP Central Committee and the Central Committee of Fighters Against Capitalism and Fascism have published an obituary. A commission has been established for organizing Ilya Kashev's funeral. The coffin will be lying in state at the ceremonial hall of the Sofia cemetery from 1130 to 1200 Bulgarian time on 1 October, after which the funeral will take place.

DZHUROV'S 'ORDER OF THE DAY' ON ARMY DAY

AU231349 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Sep 86 p 1

["Order of the Day of the minnster of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," Army Gneral Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, published on the eve of 23 September, the Day of the Bulgarian People's Army]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals, and admirals, comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers, comrade workers, technicians, engineers, and employees in military enterprises and institutions, Soldiers of the reserve,

Tomorrow the Bulgarian people and its armed defenders will festively celebrate Bulgarian People's Army Day. The workers and soldiers in our socialist fatherland greet this glorious holday in an atmosphere of universal labor and political enthusiasm to fulfill the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress for accelerating the rates of our economic growth through comprehensively introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The Bulgarian People's Army is a cherished child of the 9 September Socialist Revolution. Under the wise leadership and paternal concern of the BCP Central Committee and with the fraternal aid of the invincible Soviet Army, it has grown into a modern armed force. Serving in its ranks today are valiant patriots and internaionalists, soldiers with high fighting skills and indestructible morale, watchful defenders and enthusiastic builders of socialism. The fighting men and commanders of the Bulgarian People's Army are closely rallied around the BCP Central Committee and are working tenaciously to further implement the BCP's April general line. They greed Bulgarian People's Army Day with high successes in fighting and political training, with more outstanding soldiers, detachments, and class [klasni] specialists. The workers and employees of the military enterprises and institutions and the construction troops are celebrating the holiday with worthy feats of labor. In the conditions of a complex international situation, exacerbated due to the fault of the reactionary capitalistic circles led by the United States, and of an intensification in the arms race and the militarization of outer space, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, in united ranks with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact led by the glorious Soviet Army, are ready to carry out their patriotic and international duty to defend their native land and the achievements of socialism.

Comrade fighting men and officers, workers and employees, troos of the reserve, I congratulate you most cordially on the occasion of Bulgarian People's Army Day. I wish you robust health and fresh successes in your fighting and political training, in mastering weapons and fighting equipment, strengthening discipline, raising your vigilance, and raising to a qualitatively new level the fighting might of the army and the country's defense readiness.

In order to mark Bulgarian People's Army Day I order that on 23 September 1986 festive illuminations be arranged in Sofia, our homeland's capital, and in the cities of Plovdiv, Sliven, and Varna.

Long live the Bulgarian People's Army -- loyal guard of the cause of socialism and peace!
May the unity and fighting friendship between the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact led by the invincible Soviet Army live long and strengthen!
Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party -- organizer and inspirer of all our victories!
Long live our dear fatherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!
Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

ATANASOV ATTENDS VARNA COUNCIL MEETING

AU261324 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The second session of the okrug people's council has ended in Varna. Those taking part included Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is the people's deputy for the 35th Varna Electoral District; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP committee; and people's deputies. A program was adopted on fulfilling the instructions of the okrug people's councillors and on the principal directions for improving the work between the okrug people's council and the okrug Fatherland Front committee.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov presented the Red Banner of the Fatherland Front National Council and the Council of Ministers to Varna Okrug, the national leader in the building, town development, and sanitary improvement of its settlement systems during the past year.

SOFIA INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FORMED

AU301925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The founding meeting of Sofia's Council for Intellectual Development has been held in the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture. The meeting was attended by Comrade Georgi Yordanov; Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee; leaders of scientific and cultural unions and institutes; and leaders of sociopolitical organizations. Rumen Neshev, deputy chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, delivered a report. He outlined the basic directions for the council's work. The meeting unanimously elected the members of the Bureau of Sofia's Council for Intellectual Development. Rumen Neshev was elected the Bureau's chairman.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS GERASIMOV ON 80th BIRTHDAY

AU252023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The 80th birthday of Dr Lyuben Gerasimov, Hero of Socialist Labor, has been festively celebrated in Sofia. Dr Gerasimov was cordially congratulated by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who presented him with the "Georgi Dimitrov" order for the third time. The decree was read by Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, read a greetings letter from our first party and state leader to Dr Gerasimov. Prof Khristo Ganovski delivered a speech on the life and career of this modest party functionary, public figure, and distinguished diplomat, who worked especially for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Dr Gerasimov received congratulations from numerous organizations, state institutions, and from the Soviet Embassy in Sofia. Dr Gerasimov expressed his gratitude for the greetings addressed to him.

TRADE WITH PRC CONTINUES TO INCREASE

LD011832 Prague CTK in English 1338 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 1 (CTK) -- The 1986 foreign trade turnover between Czechoslovakia and China is to reach 953 million Swiss francs which is several times more than at the beginning of the 1980's.

In 1984, trade exchange between the two countries increased by 60 per cent and in 1985 by 50 per cent. Under a long-term trade agreement for the 1986-1990 period, the total trade turnover in this five-year period should reach 5,000 million Swiss francs.

Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China began to develop as early as in the 1950's when Czechoslovakia started to supply to China machine tools and trucks and participated in the construction of a number of power and engineering plants, breweries, cement work, etc.

Within the current long-term trade agreement Czechoslovakia will export to China Liaz trucks, machine tools, textile machines, rolled material and other engineering products, equipment for a steam power plant and gasworks. It will also participate in the reconstruction of a chemical plant and supply parts of Tatra 815 trucks to be assembled in China and 200 textile machines.

China will export to Czechoslovakia cotton, rice, soya beans, various livestock products, tungsten concentrate, textiles, footwear and some other consumer goods. It will also supply to Czechoslovakia sea vessels, bicycle spare parts, tyres for trucks, car batteries and electrical engineering products.

Under a 1986 trade protocol, Czechoslovakia also imports from China raw materials for the food, paper and leather industries, cocoa seeds and powder, toys, sport articles and other consumer goods.

KEMPNY SPEAKS AT SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM IN FRG

LD012134 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] FRG -- A scientific symposium entitled "The Shaping and Protection of the Environment for Mankind," which has been jointly organized by the Czech National Council and the North Rhine-Westphalian Land Government, opened today in Duesseldorf.

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, made a speech in which he stressed the importance of international cooperation in shaping and protecting the environment, which also contributes to a wider understanding among nations. He noted that this task corresponds fully with our political program, it is a part of Czechoslovakia's active social policy, and it extends beyond the boundaries of states and political systems, particularly in Europe. However, he also drew attention to the fact that these creative efforts will be completely wasted if peace cannot be maintained. Kempny added that Czechoslovakia's policy places the prevention of war as its overriding priority. That is why Czechoslovakia takes part in joint initiatives by socialist countries aimed at consolidating international security.

Discusses Environment

LD020312 Prague CTK in English 2115 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Duesseldorf Oct 1 (CTK correspondent) -- A scientific symposium on the creation and protection of the living environment for man, prepared jointly by the Czech National Council and the Land government of North Rhine-Westphalia, opened in this west German city today.

The three-day symposium, and an exhibition on the environment in the Czech Republic, is attended by 250 experts from West Germany and Czechoslovakia. The group of 60 Czechoslovak specialists includes an official delegation led by Josef Kempny, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Czech National Council.

Karl-Josef Denzer, president of the Diet of North-Rhine Westphalia noted during the opening session that the action followed up a joint symposium on protection of the air held in Prague one and a half years ago. Experience gained at that time clearly showed the usefulness of such meetings as well as extension of contacts and search for ways to jointly protect the environment.

Josef Kempny stressed the importance of international cooperation in the creation and protection of the environment which at the same time helps promote understanding among nations.

It is a task of paramount importance exceeding the borders of states and political systems, especially in Europe. This is why the Czechoslovak Government is doubling its expenditures on these purposes in the 1986-1990 period and will increase its activity in environmental protection. Josef Kempny stressed that all creative effort would be in vain if peace were not preserved. This is why the averting of war is the priority in Czechoslovakia's policy and the country is involved in socialist countries' initiatives aimed at creating international security.

Klaus Matthiesen, minister of the environment, regional planning and agriculture of North Rhine-Westphalia noted that permament environmental protection can be ensured only by cooperation exceeding the borders of states. The symposium is thus a good opportunity to mutual assistance in overcoming problems of the environment, an aim in which both countries are interested.

Czech Deputy Premier Frantisek Sramek stated that Czechoslovakia regrards creation and protection of the living environment as one of the key problems of improving the living standard. This is why it wants to improve the air, water, soil and forests and is doubling expenditures on ecological projects in 1986-1990 in comparison with the previous five years.

By 1995, the country wants to ensure harmony between economic demands on landscape, natural resources and economic possibilities. The aim of these efforts is to restore the main ecological functions of the basic components of the landscape.

In future, Czechoslovakia wants to make use of international division of labour to make its own research still more effective and to meet further needs of the Czechoslovak national economy. These principles will also be applied in the cooperation with North Rhine-Westphalia.

The exhibition, held in conjuction with the symposium and opened today by Josef Kempny, presents the Czech Socialist Republic within the Czechoslovak federative state and gives basic information on the environment, documenting at the same time what methods and measures are applied in the Czech republic to solve these problems. Short films and video-programs on the environment in the Czech republic are being shown at the exhibition.

AUSTRIAN 'ANTI-CZECHOSLOVAK CAMPAIGN' DENOUNCED

AU291229 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 86 p 7

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary: "Poisonous Mushrooms"]

[Text] On 20 September J. Kranner, a citizen of Austria, violated the Czechoslovak border and was apprehended by Czechoslovak border guards. During the investigations be said that he had crossed the border by mistake in looking for mushrooms. He was returned to Austria the same day, following the verification of these facts and the ascertainment of his identity. The affair thus seemed to be settled and there would be no need to return to it, if....

If Austrian right-wing media had not turned it into a "glaring example" of violation of the Austrian state border by our border guards! Without any regard for the reality, without regard for J. Kranner's testimony and his signature under a protocol, they raised a hue and cry so reminiscent of the aversion of certain Austrian circles to good-neighborly relations on the common border, an aversion which they invariably manifest every now and then. All of a sudden they came up with "evidence" that the person had supposedly been trailed along on Austrian soil and that grass had been trampled underfoot and they even "found" mushrooms scattered at the invented place of the crime. To this they added a few colorful words about the Czechoslovak border guards' hostile looks, for the Austrian reader or listener to get an idea of the aggressiveness of the other side.

A judicious person must ask himself: Why should the border guards do anything of that sort? Their task is to protect the border against violators. Why should it be strange, suspicious, or improbable that the violation of the Czechoslovak border occurred in the way in which it was described by the Austrian citizen? This description is, after all, quite logical. However, those who do not wish a gradual improvement of relations between the two countries would like to falsify the reality in the interest of their aims.

Official Austrian quarters, too, have become involved in the nascent new anti-Czechoslovak campaign. Let us be candid -- their pouring of oil on the flames is useless. Czechoslovak agencies' deeds are not inconsistent with their words and the settlement of the aforementioned incident, in the course of which they proceeded in a fair and carefully considered manner, furnishes evidence of this.

The Austrian side is constantly putting forward patronizing demands on us. Is it not time for Vienna to ponder all the things being constantly organized in Austria, directed against Czechoslovakia? Is it not strange that whenever there is an improvement in relations, an attempt occurs on the Austrian side to slow down this development? Should the relevant Austrian authorities not warn "mushroom pickers" against gathering "mushrooms" on the Czechoslovak territory? Our common border has been valid in its present form for decades, enough time for people more than 40 cases of violation of the Czechoslovak border originating from Austrian territory.

Disregard for the good will to talk about border incidents when they occur and attempts to distort conclusive facts do not benefit the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. Such conduct can be justified neither by the pressure of Austrian reaction nor by the scramble for votes that has started in connection with the forthcoming Austrian parliamentary elections. Czechoslovakia was and is interested in a long-term development of relations with Austria, which logically also includes our interest in improving the atmosphere at the common border.

We are convinced that the majority of the Austrian population as well as the majority of Austrian ruling circles share this interest. This can be inferred from the livelier bilateral relations in the wake of talks between the highest state representatives of the CSSR and the Republic of Austria. There is nothing on our side that would stand in the way of their further development.

Instead of saturating mushrooms with the poison of an anti-Czechoslovak campaign, it would be better to leave them in the bag of J. Kranner, in the state in which they were when he found them, and to remind everyone in a calm tone that state borders must not be crossed without a valid passport.

CIA, ISRAEL SAID TO BE BEHIND TERROR IN FRANCE

AU291459 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Sep 86 p 4

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary: "Terrorism -- Who Is Served by It?"]

[Excerpts] Hijacked planes; exploding bombs in cars parked in busy city streets, in department stores, or in restaurants; assassinations of various political figures -- all that is neither new nor unfamiliar. Such expressions of individual or group terrorism -- together with the more extensive terrorism elevated to the status of state policy as practiced, in particular, by the United States, Israel, and the Republic of South Africa -- undoubtedly deserve sharp condemnation and must be fought in a vigorous way. Recent weeks have witnessed another wave of acts of terror, such as the attempt in Karachi, Pakistan, to hijack an aircraft; the massacre in the synagogue of Istanbul; and, above all, the series of explosions in Paris. The French capital is ruled by a psychosis of aniety, the Champs Elysees is virtually empty, and the numbers of policemen in the city's streets are reminiscent of a state of siege.

Who is behind these attacks? The investigations are extensive, but so far they have produced no results. Or to be more precise, they reveal a conspicuous attempt to lead the search astray, to a false scent. [passage omitted] The intention to find the "Arab connection" is all too obvious. In the last few days, everything seems to have been overshadowed by a mysterious "Committee of Solidarity With Middle Eastern and Arab Prisoners," which demands the release of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, a Lebanese citizen charged with illegal possession of weapons and forgery of documents, who has been detained in France for 2 years. However, it turned out that his brothers, wanted by the police, have been sitting in their home village of Kubeyat all this time, thousands of kilometers away from the scene of the Paris bomb explosions for which they are supposedly to blame... Attempts to accuse Syria and Libya, both of which are interested in the development of good relations with France, have "exploded" in a similarly disgraceful way.

It is no longer just Andre Lajoinie, member of the PCF Central Committee Politburo, but also other political figures and several newspapers that point out in connection with the possible links between these acts of terror and developments in the Middle East that attention should be directed to the "deliberately unexplored trail" leading to the U.S. CIA and Mossad, the Israeli secret service.

The fact is that whereas the Arabs, same as France, are favorably inclined to the concept of multilateral negotiations about a just peace in the Middle East, the United States and Israel are both opposed to such a policy.

Who then is interested in destabilizing France in this context, in arousing anti-Arab sentiments in the country, and in prompting it to change its Middle East policy? It is known that during President Mitterrand's visit to Moscow this June the idea was born of Soviet initiative and with his approval to call on the UN Security Council to set up a committee that would start preparing an international conference on the Middle East. Washington and Tel Aviv both immediately resented this proposal and they are irritated by the fact that it was recently reiterated by the president as well as by Prime Minister Chirac. They also cannot forgive Paris for not having permitted U.S. aircraft to fly over French territory during the raid on Libya in April.

In his book "Political Extremism," which was recently published in Moscow, the Soviet political scientist Andrey Grachev pointedly stated: "To justify aggressive adventures against other nations and to launch acts of foreign political terror on state level, imperialist states make increasingly frequent use of the services of provocateurs from the ranks of terrorists or present as political terrorism crimes that they themselves organize and inspire." The CIA and Mossad have many years experience in this respect.

Acting under foreign banners, Zionist political circles and Israeli espionage have more than once organized acts of terror, frequently against citizens of Jewish faith (Herzl, Jabotinskiy, and other founders of Zionism, but also present-day Zionist chieftains in this context spoke, and continue to speak, about the need for "useful anti-Semitism") to spark off among them a feeling of endangerment, encourage emigration to Israel, and promote understanding for Israeli policy. The well-known General Ariel Sharon -- who it said, certainly not by accident, to be a fascist -- wrote in 1952 in the newspaper DAVAR that it is necessary to form an Israeli task force that would operate in other countries to arouse anti-Jewish sentiments and to literally massacre Jews. [passage omitted]

Political and subversive acts of this sort continue to take place even today, with the trails of the CIA or Mossad carefully camouflaged behind mysterious names of all kinds of ultraleftist and also fascist terrorist organizations. Notoriously known, for example, is their connection with the group of Abu Nidal, which uses what is almost a super-revolutionary, ultraleftist vocabulary. This group has nothing in common with the Palestinian national liberation struggle, to which it professes allegiance. [passage omitted] Because of his terrorist activity, the PLO has sentenced Abu Nidal to death in absentia.

The CIA, Mossad, and other Western subversive centers make use not only of their own agents, but also of people who lost ground under their feet, who are politically disoriented or blind fanatics suffering from megalomania. [passage omitted] Some of them believe that terror can change the world. However, no government or society has ever been changed by the path of individual political terror. [passage omitted]

Terrorism serves reactionary forces as an instrument of destruction. The struggle against all forms of terrorism, whether state, individual, or group terrorism, is a grave and unpostponable task. The socialist countries are ready to cooperate with other countries in coming to terms with it. [passage omitted]

FISCHER MEETS PEREZ DE CUELLAR, COUNTERPARTS

LD020407 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2225 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] UN/New York, 1 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on Wednesday at the UN headquarters in New York for a friendly exchange of views. Oskar Fischer conveyed to Perez de Cuellar the cordial greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, which were sincerely reciprocated by the UN secretary general.

The GDR foreign minister handed to the UN secretary general a copy of the report "The GDR in International Peace year," in which a delegation of the GDR peace movement informed Erich Honecker about its activities in the 1986 International Peace Year proclaimed by the UN.

Oskar Fischer informed the UN secretary general about the diverse efforts through which the GDR is contributing to the maintenance and consolidation of peace. He stressed that the GDR supports everything in the United Nations that contributes toward banishing the danger of a nuclear war and making international events predictable once again. Oskar Fischer stressed that this would be served above all by the all-embracing system of international security, the creation of which was proposed by the socialist states.

The UN secretary general paid tribute to the cooperation of the GDR in solving the difficult problems faced by the United Nations. He spoke about the main questions of the 41st General Assembly and expressed the conviction that the United Nations, with the patience, reason, and good will of all states, can contribute effectively to better international understanding. Both politicians expressed satisfaction that an encouraging sign had been given by the announcement of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik for all who are concerned about dialogue and a peaceful balancing of interests.

Oskar Fischer was accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin and Ambassador Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister and GDR permanent representative at the United Nations.

Earlier, the GDR politician had a friendly discussion with the head of the delegation of the DPRK to the 41st General Assembly, Kang Sok-chu, who stressed the great expectations people of the DPRK have for the visit of the delegation led by Erich Honecker in October.

With his Egyptian counterpart Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-Majid, the GDR foreign minister discussed bilateral questions and problems connected with developments in the Near and Middle East. Both ministers again called for an international Near East peace conference to be held soon. Oskar Fischer also held separate discussions with the Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ali Akbar Velayati and the Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Gives Lecture on Peace

LD011340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0710 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations/New York, 1 Oct (ADN) -- The prevention of a nuclear inferno through the creation of a stable system of peaceful international cooperation has become the main issue in international politics. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on Tuesday evening in a lecture at the Institute of East-West Security Studies in New York.

Speaking to representatives of science, politics, and the economy, the minister underlined that peaceful coexistence is an urgent need in today's world. The director of the institute, John Mroz, had indicated the good relations between the institute and the GDR at the start of the talk.

The prevention of war and the shaping of peace, the minister said, demands a new way of thinking and acting of all those whith political responsibility. The GDR supports the belief expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev that historically outdated cliches in the approach to foreign policy, traditional models of political thought and ideas -- rendered obsolete by political and scientific-technical developments -- on war, peace, defense and national and international security, must be changed fundamentally.

Reliable security for all peoples can today be achieved only by political means, only with the joint efforts fo all states, whether large or small, and independently of their political and social order, Oskar Fischer continued. No state, however powerful, can rely on defending itself through military-technological means. Security is increasingly becoming a predominantly political task. The GDR is convinced that a comprehensive system of international security, which incorporates both the military and political, the economic and humanitarian sphere, is necessary and possible, and is without exception in line with the vital interests of all states and peoples.

With reference to the situation in Europe, Oskar Fischer said that it is now a matter of augmenting, stabilizing, and rendering irreversible that which has been achieved so far with measures for military detente and disarmament. These problems must remain at the heart of all the considerations of the CSCE member states.

The principle underlying the complex dialogue conducted within the CSCE framework must be to respect the different values and moral concepts arising from opposing social systems and to refrain from all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other states. Convinced that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence, the GDR is prepared, and has undertaken efforts, to work together with all forces for improving the international climate. Opposing standpoints, Oskar Fischer stressed, must not be an obstacle to peaceful coexistence but must be a motive for strengthening dialogue in order to eliminate misunderstandings, reduce tensions, and establish the trust necessary for advantageous cooperation.

WILLI STOPH MEETS WITH DPRK VICE PREMIER

LD012238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- As before, the GDR supports the policy of the DPRK On the reunification of the country and on its peaceful development. This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph in Berlin today to Hong Si-hak, DPRK vice premier, chairman of the Mining Industry Committee.

Referring to the responsibility of all states for peace and international cooperation, Stoph paid tribute to the activities of the DPRK toward establishing nuclear-free peace zones on the Korean peninsula and in other regions. The preservation of peace is the most pressing task of the present time, Stoph said. Here, the varied Soviet initiatives, especially the program for the liberation of the world from nuclear weapons submitted by Gorbachev, are of the greatest importance. Together with the other socialist states, the GDR consistently supports the implementation of the Budapest resolutions of the Warsaw Pact.

During a talk today between Hon Si-hak and GDR Vice Premier Horst Soelle, closer economic-technical cooperation, particularly in nonferrous metallurgy, was discussed. It was decided to intensify the use of opportunities for expanding the exchange of goods.

HONECKER PROMOTES MAJOR GENERAL, COLONELS

LD011707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Oct (ADN) -- To mark the coming 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and the National Defense Council, promoted today Major General Karl Leonhardt to the rank of lieutenant general.

Colonels Werner Eltze, Otto Gereit, Lothar Huebner and Colonel of Civil Defense Klaus Rude were promoted to the rank of major general. Reserve Colonel Wolfgang Weber was appointed reserve general major.

Among those who attended were Politburo members Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense; Colonel General Frtiz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council, and Wolfgang Herger, director of the SED Central Committee Security Department.

Sindermann Presents Awards

LD011715 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] To mark the coming anniversary of the GDR Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council, promoted high officers today. [passage omitted]

This morning in Berlin, high state awards were conferred on meritorious public figures and collectives. They received the Star of International Friendship, the Patriotic Order of Merit clasp of honor in gold, the Patriotic Order of Merit and the Banner of Labor order. Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council, who presented the awards on Erich Honecker's behalf, thanked them for their outstanding work in strengthening the GDR. In his address he described socialism as a peace shield and as the people's hope for a life worth living. This is a spur to make this society stronger, more prosperous and more attractive.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO AUSTRIA -- Vienna, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR ambassador to the Republic of Austria, Klaus Wolf, was received by federal President Dr Kurt Waldheim in Vienna today for the presentation of his letter of accreditation. He conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which the federal president cordially reciprocated. In the talk, the friendly relations between the two states with different social systems were described as exemplary. Both sides expressed their desire to further deepen the political dialogue and the mutally advantageous cooperation as a contribution to the consolidation of peace and security. The successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference was a constructive step in this direction and a good basis for a positive course of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 25 Sep 86 LD]

U.S.-USSR SUMMIT 'PROMISING' FOR WORLD RELATIONS

LD011122 Budapest MTI in English 0952 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- There will be a working meeting in Reykjavik in ten days' time says an MTI commentator, stating that there are promising signs in international relations. Obstacles were removed, for Mikhail Gorbvachev and Ronald Reagan to be able to hold another two-day meeting. What were the obstacles? A U.S. attempt was made to eliminate promising preparations with a single gesture, but the Soviet Union, showing self-constraint and readiness for compromise, brought a counterbalance.

On the Nicholas Daniloff case the commentator states that the Soviet authorites had sufficient evidenct to prove Daniloff did not only concern himself with the job of a correspondent. However, it was stressed in Moscow since the very beginning that they did not consider the case to be of prime importance.

The fact that the tone of the Soviet-U.S. foreign ministerial talks was normal was due to the self-constraint of the Soviet party despite the case. The result of the talks, the agreement on the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting, also proves that there are no unsurmountable problems if sincere intention exists.

The target of the working meeting is to examine the results and problems of the preparatory works, determine the most promising areas, and take measures to bridge existing differences in views in order to make Gorbachev's visit to the USA, which should take place this year if possible, into a really successful summit. Although there are great differences in views in fundamental issues, such as space armament and the reduction of strategic offensive weapons, there are promising elements in the submitted motions Gorbachev and Reagan will have to select during their meeting in Iceland, states the MTI corresondent from Washington.

LAZAR MEETS BELGIAN OFFICIALS, BUSINESSMEN

LD010839 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Our special correspondent Eva Szecsi reports on the final day of the visit to Belgium by Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

[Szecsi] Crown Prince Albert, honorary president of the Belgian foreign trade office, received this afternoon the Hungarian premier in the office's imposing 16-story headquarters. At the reception that followed the exchange of views, Gyorgy Lazar and his entourage met some 100 Belgian businessmen. Today's festive lunch, which was given by the foreign trade minister in honor of the Hungarian guests, can also be seen as a working occasion. Also present were representatives of several key Belgian industrial enterprises, including the leaders of the big electronics and pharmaceutical firms. [passage omitted]

At the focal point of the dialogue in Brussels today was the continuation of cooperation and the exploitation of the reserves, of the so far unutilizable possibilities. [sentence as heard] The intention for this is mutual and the conditions are given. This was stressed on both sides.

This morning Gyorgy Lazar was received in the royal palace by Belgian King Baudouin. The audience lasted longer than planned and took place in an extremely cordial, substantive atmosphere.

Another colorful point on today's agenda was the visit to the famous Grande Place, the big square of Brussels, and the visit to the Town Hall. This building is a pride of Europe; within its walls Lord Mayor Brouhon stressed that the first visit to Belgium by the Hungarian premier is considered a step that strengthens European peace, solidarity, and better understanding. Our age demands that governments should see beyond their borders, he said. [passage omitted]

Finally, the Hungarian premier gave an interview to Flemish television and stated that he is completely satisfied with his Brussels visit because it has strengthened the intention to cooperate in every field, in politics, in the economy, in foreign trade, and in joint ventures in third markets.

Gives TV Interview

LD011237 Budapest MTI in English 0647 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Brussels, September 30 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Gyorgy Lazar gave an interview to the Flemish television of Belgium. Full text of the interview:

Q: Mr Prime Minister, what has been the purpose of your visit?

A: I have been delighted to accept the invitation of Premier Martens. On this present visit we followed up the dialogue we started in Budapest in 1984, which was very effectively forming the balanced and steadily developing Hungarian-Belgian relations. Personal contacts have become more regular. Prince Albert headed a high-ranking economic and commercial delegation to Budapest and held concrete talks there. In our present talks we have surveyed how far we have got, as well as the prospects of further cooperation. It was our aim to mutually confirm our intention to further develop relations.

Today I had the opportunity to meet HM King Baudouin I, who agreed with that ambition.

I am satisfied with the result of the visit.

Q: What is the conclusion of your talks with Belgian personalities?

A: As a main achievement, we have reconfirmed our will to further develop cooperation in all fields such as policy, economy and culture. We hold it particularly important to expand cooperation in production, to establish joint ventures, and to cooperate on third markets. We have extended the bilateral industrial, economic and commercial agreement to another ten years

Q: Mr Prime Minister, what possibilities do the small and medium-size countries have in promoting East-West relations?

A: We again exchanged views on East-West relations and fully agreed that the small and medium-size countries have also responsibility for and possibility in paving the way for detente, dialogues, and the continuation of the Helsinki process. Peace, disarmament and the development of inter-state relations are on the agenda everywhere and the experience of recent years show that the small and medium-size countries can make an active contribution to this process.

SARLOS MEETS WITH FRG PRESIDENT IN BONN

LD012348 Budapest MTI in English 2152 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, October 1 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and speaker of parliament, who is paying an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, met Richard von Weizsaecker, Federal president, in Bonn on Wednesday. The West German president, who is soon to visit Hungary, held tete-a-tete talks with his guest.

On Wednesday the Hungarian parliamentary delegation met leaders of the parliamentary parties of Bundestag.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the parliamentary party of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), and Egon Bahr, the disarmament specialist of SPD and chairman of the sub-commission for disarmament and arms control in Bundestag, recalled their visit to Hungary and said that relations between the two countries parliaments and peoples showed an unbroken development. The negotiating parties agreed that the scheduled meeting between CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan would be an important step on the course of dialogue.

In talks with Alfred Dregger, chairman of the parliamentary party of CDU-CSU, the sides discussed the ways of developing professional relations between parliamentary commissions and cooperation helping the work of government.

Hans-Guenther Hoppe, deputy chairman of the Free Democratic Party in Bundestag, spoke of the role of small parties in the promotion of international relations.

The Hungarian parliamentary delegation met Phillip Jenninger, president of Bundestag. The parties surveyed the international situation and chances to further develop inter-parliamentary cooperation. In informal talks Istvan Sarlos and Philip Jenninger expressed agreement on the fundamental issues concerning their countries. Istvan Sarlos invited Philip Jenninger to Hungary.

The delegation also held talks with Heinz Schwarz, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, and Hans Steger, the mayor of Bonn.

PRC PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VISITS WEST HUNGARY

LD020248 Budapest MTI in English 2042 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- The Chinese parliamentary delegation staying in Hungary on an official visit under the leadership of Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, visited Fejer County, West Hungary on Wednesday.

Members of the delegation were briefed on the socio-economic life of the county with a population of 405,000, the work of local councils, the system of elections to parliament and local councils, and the role of council members. Then they went on to see the plant in Szekesfehervar of the Ikarus Bus Manufacturing Co. The plant turns out 13 to 14 thousand buses a year and has standing orders for bus parts from Chinese foreign trade companies.

In the afternoon the delegation visited and studied the work of a cooperative farm called Hungarian-Chinese friendship at Perkata, a nearby village, and saw the household plots of coop members.

PCI'S NATTA GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST

LD012039 Budapest MTI in English 1146 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, met the Hungarian and foreign press Wednesday morning. On his visit to Budapest he stated that he and his negotiating parties had discussed current international issues, including the problems of disarmament, detente and cooperation. The starting point during the talks was that not only the big powers but also other countries can have an important role in these processes and give impetus to ease tension, and reduce arms and strengthen economic cooperation. In this context the PCI general secretary stressed that, although Italy and Hungary belong to diverging political and military alliances, both countries have provided that they are able to take constructive initiatives in the service of cooperation.

Ends Visit

LD012048 Budapest MTI in English 1457 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), paid a visit to Hungary from September 29 October 1 on the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party. He was accompanied by Antonio Rubbi, member of the PCI Board, head of the international department of the Central Committee, and Renato Sandri, member of the Central Committee.

The discussions of Janos Kadar and Alessandro Natta were marked by a spirit of internationalist cooperation and friendship. The PCI general secretray held talks with Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee.

Cordial comradely talks were held on the situation of the two countries and parties, timely international issues and major questions of the international communist and workers movement. The sides to the talks reviewed the traditionally good inter-party relations and expressed the intention of further improvement. They appreciated the favourably developing relations between Hungary and Italy.

On Wednesday the PCI general secretary and party were seen off at Ferihegy airport by Matyas Szuros.

Prior to his departure, Alessandro Natta gave a press conference. Erno Lakatos, head of department at the HSWP Central Committee, welcomed the journalists present, and then the PCI general secretary briefed them on his impressions in Hungary.

Alessandro Natta stated at the press conference that his talks with Janos Kadar and other leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party gained added significance through the present political situation and the Soviet-U.S. agreement on an early meeting of General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan.

He said his talks on current international issues, including disarmament, detente and cooperation among states, reflected the conviction that small countries such as Italy and Hungary, may also play an important part in world political processes, encourage a reduction in tension and armaments and promote economic cooperation. In this context, the PCI general secretary stressed that despite their different political and military affiliations, both countries have proved capable of constructive initiatives serving cooperation.

During the talks information was exchanged on the situation of the two countries. Alessandro Natta was informed of the Hungarian reform process, and he spoke about the political importance of the Italian Communist Party in the life of the country.

Answering questions, Alessandro Natta said the Communist Party regards the decision of the Italian Government to join the stars war scheme as a grave political error. He stated this fact would not promote the process of European detente, and his party does everything possible to refer the question of the Parliament under the pressure of public opinion.

The PCI general secretary stated that his party aims to assist the settlement of pending questions with initiatives and concrete programmes. He urged efforts to give realistic anawers free of stereotypes to the questions raised.

LOSONCZI CONTINUES VISIT TO BORSOD COUNTY

LD020302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Since yesterday, Pal Losonczi has been visiting Borsod County. Peter Juhasz reports on the agenda of the president of the Presidential Council:

[Juhasz] This morning, on the 2d day of his visit to Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen county, Pal Losonczi, member of the Politburo, president of the Presidential Council, arrived in Satoraljaujhely. He was received in front of the town's party headquarters by Gyula Skapinesz, first secretary of the town's party committee, and by Ferenc Kazsimirszki, chairman of the town council. [passage omitted]

In glorious sunshine, the president of the Presidential Council was invited for s sightseeing stroll. [passage omitted]

After the stroll, there was a short journey to Szephalom, to the eternal resting place of the great Hungarian language reformer, Ferenc Kazinczy. During his stroll in the Kazinczy garden, Pal Losonczi placed a wreath on Ferenc Kazinczy's grave, and then visited the local museum; then back to Satoraljaujhely, to the Elzett factory. [passage omitted]

After his conversations in the factory Pal Losonczi was the guest in Vasvari Street of Jozsef Orosz and his family, who only recently moved into their 2-bedroom apartment.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL APPROVES NEW HOUSING TAX

LD291620 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Summary] The Presidential Council made decisions last week regarding the new legal regulations relating to the housing tax. A press briefing was held at the Finance Ministry today. Laszlo Gardai reports:

[Gardai] Housing tax on almost 1.5 million dwellings will be abolished as of January 1987 and the tax on another 150,000 will be raised. The purpose of the measure is to make the tax burden porportional with wealth and income. The budget's revenue is expected to increase from 250 million forints to aproximately 320 million forints. The new housing tax only affects those who own their own dwellings. As of 1 January, only apartments exceeding 80 square meters, or 100 square meters in houses with only one or two apartments, will be subject to the housing tax. The tax on dwellings of 120-140 square meters will triple; on dwellings with 150-170 square meters it will increase seven-fold; and on those with an area of 200-220 square meters the tax will increase approximately ten-fold. The new system also takes the number of close relatives sharing a dwelling into consideration. Thus, independent from the size of the dwelling, no tax is due is there is less than 25 square meters per person.

INVESTIGATIONS CONTINUE ON UNIVERSITY CORRUPTION

AU291152 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Sep 86 p 3

[Interview given by Dr Tamas Foldesi, dean of the justice department at the State Administration and Law Faculty of the Lorand Eotvos Science University in Budapest, to Imola Medve: "Suspected Lecturer Dies -- Investigations Still Continue -- Entrance Exams Leaked" -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] During this year's entrance examinations at the State Administration and Law Faculty of ELTE [Lorand Eotvos Science University], it is suspected that several lecturers had access to examination questions and to instructions on corrections, and passed them on to some of the student applicants, possibly for financial compensation. During corrections the cheating was discovered by the university and it initiated a disciplinary investigation and reported the matter. [passage omitted]

[Foldesi] We asked a student directly: How did you get the answer key? First he refused to answer, but the next day he told us that 5 days prior to the examination he received the answer key from a lecturer at the justice faculty. [passage omitted]

The lecturer denied the charge for a while, but after we told who had informed us, the lecturer admitted having given away the answer keys and having given an envelope to an acquaintance who then passed it on to the student preparing for the exam. Since divulging test answers to applicants, or what is more, selling them, is incompatible with the status of university lecturers, the university board ordered disciplinary action against the lecturer. In order to maintain the fairness of entrance examinations, it is important to discover the source of leaks; and because the case in point indicated a well-grounded suspicion of bribery (that is, the student explained that the answer were given to him for financial compensation), it was our duty to report the matter to the court. [passage omitted]

[Medve] Is it true that the lecturer in question committed suicide?

[Foldesi] This suspicion spread because the lecturer died a few days after the arrest. according to the the information received from the court this belief is not justified. We received information that during the interrogation withdrawal symptoms occurred in the person, that is, severe illness. The person was taken to the Institute of Justice, but became sicker, later suffered pulmonary and heart failures, and this resulted in death. I must say that the death caused great shock at the faculty although the other lecturers had naturally condemned the selling of the answer keys. At the court the lecturer admitted accepting a significant amount of money for the keys, and gave the names of others -- one of whom also works in our faculty, and is in detention.

[Medve] Some people say that corruption is not unusual at the law faculty. Is this possible?

[Foldesi] I would like to stress that the great majority of lecturers are honest people who take their educational, teaching and academic work seriously and evaluate the students according to their performance. The type of behavior we condemn is alien to them. [passage omitted]

[Medve] It is a rather uncomfortable subject, but I must say that it seems that you had known about the alcoholism of the lecturer. Speaking of that information has spread that this is not unusual at the law faculty.

[Foldesi] The lecturer involved in the bribery case was an alcoholic according to the medical report, but this fact was not known to the faculty. Classes were held regularly and the lecturer was sober. The number of lecturers at the faculty who consume alcohol in excess is insignificant.

[Medve] In conclusion, then, it is impossible that the university has been a center of the bribery; now what?

[Foldesi] The investigation has not been concluded on how the lecturer(s) managed to get access to the top secret answer keys, but it was most probably an outside source.

[Medve] Is it not a problem for the university management that this makes the ELTE State Administration and Law Department appear in a bad light?

[Foldesi] The university management feels that it is important for society to rid the faculty of corruption, because this faculty prepares judges and lawyers for the justice system, and this is why it "was accepted" to make this case public. The university did this, because this faculty truly benefits society, in spite of the temporary loss of prestige.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING

LD011944 Warsaw PAP in English 1836 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 1 -- At the request of a Hungarian Press Agency correspondent MTI, Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban made the following statement:

The Polish Government received with deep satisfaction the publication of a communique saying that Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will meet in Reykjavik on this October 11-12.

This testifies to the topicality of the line of conduct which both superpowers agreed upon during their last year's summit. This is the more significant as in the recent period, mutual Soviet-American relations were marked, through the fault of the U.S., by developments which would generate pessimism rather than optimism as to the future of another meeting between both statemen.

We see the decisions to hold preparations for Gorbachev's visit to Washington as a manifestation of political realism. At the same time, it confirms the rightness of the line adopted by the Soviet Union: to patiently use every possibility to make the prospective official meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the U.S. in Washington end with noticeable progress in solving concrete problems of disarmament and international security.

Such possibilities were revealed by the outcome of the recently concluded Stockholm conference. Owing to the will to reach compromise on both sides, accompanied by the observance of the principle of their equal security, the results obtained are of great significance for the strengthening of mutual confidence in Europe and the improvement of the sense of security of states.

The meeting in Reykjavik is meant as preparation for Gorbachev's prospective visit to Washington. We expect, however, that already now, it will open the path to agreements on important issues which are subject of Soviet-American talks at different levels.

We are particularly interested in both superpowers' reaching an agreement on intermediate-range missiles, on means aimed to halt the arms race in strategic and space weapons, and on chemical weapons.

This corresponds to our principal stand presented at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly by Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. The point is to eliminate the arsenals of mass annihilation weapons and to free mankind from all kinds of threats stemming from the contemporary arms race. In this field the superpowers bear special responsibility.

JARUZELSKI RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT 30 SEP

LD302000 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] A moment ago we received information that the Polish Air Lines plan carrying the party-state delegation including Wojciech Jaruzelski has returned from China, and landed at Warsaw's Okecie Airport. The delegation was welcomed by representatives of the supreme party and state authorities.

PAP Commentary

LD012023 Warsaw PAP in English 1843 GMT 1 Oct 86

["Jaruzelski in the Far East: Fruitful Visits -- (by PAP commentator)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 1: Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to the Mongolian People's Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and People's Republic of China, which ended last Tuesday, have been the first such high-level visits in many years paid to those three Asian states.

Today, we can say for sure that the visits have achieved their basic goal: They provided an important stimulus to intensified search for new methods of broad cooperation between Poland and those three countries, adjusted to the requirements of the present internal situation of each of the partners and to the international situation.

During all the talks held by Jaruzelski with leaders of the above countries, an important space was devoted to the exchange of experiences concerning steps taken by each side to speed up economic and social development. The issues under discussion were very concrete and vital for the partners.

During the three visits, much attention was paid to the international situation. Although there are certain differences in the foreign policies of those three Asian countries -- in the DPRK's case stemming from the country's specific situation as a divided state threatened by external aggression and in China's case by a different attitude towards a whole range of problems -- the talks showed that when referring to the basic issues, like striving for easing international tension, prevention of nuclear war -- particularly in outer space -- and maintaining and strengthening peace, all that which is common -- absolutely predominated over the differences. The party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski met everywhere with very cordial welcome. In Mongolia and DPRK, where the visit was of an official character, this was expressed in a touching and spectacular way.

In China, where the visit was of a working character, the setting was less spectacular, but still the hosts gave great significance to this event; it is enough to mention the fact that Jaruzelski met with all Chinese party and state leaders thus starting a Polish-Chinese dialogue at the highest level, on which the two sides pin great hope for the future.

In his interview for PAP, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that his visit to those three countries was, in a sense, a turning point as regards Poland's relations with them. A solid basis has been created for further extension of cooperation beneficial not only to each of the partners but also to the cause of peace and socialism, he said.

SEJM, PRON OFFICIALS SEND MESSAGE TO PRC

LD010930 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30: To mark the 37th anniversary of proclaiming the People's Republic of China, the country's national day Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski sent a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Peng Zhen, and the chairman of the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) National Council, Jan Dorbaczynski, to the chairman of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative conference, Deng Yingchao.

The messages include cordial greetings and best wishes for the Chinese people and wishes of further attainments and success in the country's development.

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU300927 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 86 p 5

[Speech by PPR Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski at the 41st UN General Assembly session in New York on 25 September]

[Text] Mr Chairman: Please accept my congratulations and best wishes for fulfilling the honor of chairman of the 41st UN General Assembly session. We welcome you as a representative of a country joined to Poland by feelings of friendship, Minister Orzechowski said to the chairman of the 41st UN General Assembly session, Humaium Rashid Choudhury, representative from Bangladesh.

The United Nations is convening for the 41st time in order to reply to fundamental questions: Does security really meet society's expections; and what may and should be done in order to rid the world of the dangers of the nuclear age and ensure the survival and progressive development of the human species?

The difference between actual security and the security expected by society is clearer than ever before. Human genius has been entangled in ways of improving methods of self-destruction, and every human achievement in this sphere increases the probability of a global conflict. That is why international society is so adamant in referring to its highest values. These values are peace and security.

Until recently, the essence of the danger lay in the military sphere. Today, at a time of increasing interdependence between countries and an approximate balance of forces, everyone, regardless of his political and ideological orientation, is reaching the conclusion that the security of every state depends on far broader conditions. While aiming to make the world safer, it is necessary most of all to find a common denominator behind all the separate interests of states and peoples. This denominator consists of two factors: peace and development.

The search for such a denominator does not presuppose that conflicting interests will disappear. The point is merely that they should not be solved by means of armed conflicts. This is possible when a harmonious security is reached in the military, political, economic, social, and humanitarian spheres, and while taking into account the security of states and regions -- all of us all over the world.

A Burning Dilemma: Survival or Annihilation [subhead]

The United Nations has established for itself a peace which, despite the provisions of the UN Charter, is based on mutual fear. They are hovering on the brink of the nuclear precipice, believing that no one will cross it. However, with every new day of the arms race, this precipice is becoming nearer and deeper. The United Nations have therefore found themselves faced with a dilemma: survival or annihilation. The need to make a choice is becoming increasingly urgent.

There is a temptation to make easy choices involving small steps and great hopes that common sense will triumph and a change for the better will occur automatically. However, hostory warns against easy solutions, and teaches us that a difficult choice is the correct one. In order to make this choice today one needs great wisdom and courage appropriate to the danger facing the supreme values of mankind.

The United Nations must promote the practice of building international security from the top, by the strength of the decisions of its governments -- and building the foundations of this security from the bottom, starting with human intellect.

A universal and indivisible security, equal for all, must be based on the political will of nations and expressed in the activity of their governments. Guided by the interests of the whole of mankind, it is necessary to build this security mainly by political means. Time is short. One cannot wait for negotiated structures and rules of action for the whole system. Immediate concrete steps are necessary.

The prevention of a global conflict is the United Nations' undeniable achievement. "Protecting future generations from the misfortunes of war" and guaranteeing a non-use of force in international relations continue to be the organization's main goal.

In the face of the threat of total annihilation, the postulate for an end to war assumes incomparably greater topicality than the postulate which guided the minds of the formulators of the UN charter.

Devotion to the goals and principles of the Charter, devotion toward the preservation of peace and increased international security, have always been and always will be for Poland a supreme reason for its presence in and activity within the UN family.

Polands' commitment and that of the socialist countries in general has never been and never is declarative. The most important proof of this is their desire to create a universal system of international security and their proposal to act in this direction. The concrete intention of this proposal is illustrated by the motion to include this matter in the present session's agenda.

Mr Chairman. It is unanimously believed today that restricting the arms race to earth and preventing its spread to space is the chief problem of today. This view lay at the root of the initiative, presented by the Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski at the last General Assembly session, of organizing a study by the most distinguished experts from all countries, under the auspices of the UN secretary general, into the various consequences of militarizing space.

In our rationalized world, voices speaking about the dangerous decline in humanitarian values are to be heard with increasing frequency. We heard them at the Congress of Intellectuals in Defense of the World's Peaceful Future in Warsaw last January. Yet this same world contains room, unfortunately, for many dangerous myths! A series of governments that are most energetic in continuing the arms race insist that it is essential in order to preserve the security of their nations. The greatest paradox of the arms race is that all its adherents are contributing toward increasing the danger to themselves, and at increasingly greater expense. Can mankind afford to continue this nonsense?

I wish to reaffirm our deepest conviction that the most effective way of increasing security and consolidating peace is to reduce the level of confrontation and undertake disarmament steps. There are concrete and oft-repeated proposals concerning this sphere. The Soviet Union, Poland, the other socialist countries, and the nonaligned countries have expressed them. It is enough to undertake them. Unfortunately, in the sphere of armaments, which mainly involves mass-destruction weapons, we notice trends that are exactly the opposite. On the one hand we hear the initiative of completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and on the other hand there is a talk of abandoning the tested legal-international agreements designed to curb nuclear armaments. On the one hand we experience a unilateral moratorium, extended several times, on the carrying out of nuclear tests, and on the other hand we observe an increasing frequency of detonations. On the one hand we are faced with the prospect of eliminating chemical weapons by the year 2000, establishing zones free of these weapons, and preventing their proliferation, and on the other hand we hear of preparations for their production of binary weapons.

It would be irrelevant to mention the authors of these concepts in the assembly hall. However, one cannot fail to notice the significance of the underlying thought. Neither can one shirk from the way in which our joint future is perceived in different ways in different parts of the world. We Poles are not shirking from these assessments. That is why we are interested, just as other nations are, in constructive dialogue between the Soviet Union and United States. That is why the Polish Government has expressed its support for the Delhi declaration by the leaders of six countries and the initiative contained therein concerning nuclear disarmament, the prevention of the militarization of space, and an end to the arms race.

I wish to point out from this rostrum one further aspect of the armaments issue. The point is that some great Western states, imposing an arms race on the socialist countries, see it as a way of halting their socioeconomic development. Such a policy must be firmly opposed.

Military security possesses most of all a worldwide dimension, but it also possesses a regional one. This is most evident in Europe -- the source of two world wars. It is here that a complex approach toward disarmament is necessary; here, it is necessary to combine the elimination of mass-destruction weapons with a considerable reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons. This is what the Warsaw Pact countries propose in their Budapest message to the member countries of Nato and all European countries. Their program of reductions, appropriate to the seriousness of the situation, contains no preliminary conditions and is open to businesslike negotiation. Its implementation would seriously reduce the danger of war in Europe and the world. It would allow a break in the deadlock in other disarmament talks concerning Europe, especially in the Vienna talks.

The socialist countries were the first to express the view that a regionalization of systems of equilibrium should be accompanied by regional security concepts. Evidence of this is the CSCE Final Act. Today this is one of the mainstays of security and cooperation in Europe.

It recognizes that a future Europe of cooperation must be a Europe that recognizes the territorial-political status quo because nations wish to live within safe borders established after the last world war and within the systems which they have recognized as the mainstays of their development.

The CSCE Process Requires Continuation and Development [subhead]

The dispute concerning the status quo in Europe has been settled on the platform of coexistence, accompanied by a complete recognition of the fact that territorially and politically, European equilibrium possesses a permanent nature. However, one cannot ignore the fact that not everyone wishes or is able to come to terms with this. They do not understand that mankind will never forget some of the bills issued by history. There are people and forces today that tolerate, and who knows maybe even inspire, the questioning of the territorial-political reality in Europe, adding fuel to the revival, of revisionism.

These trends are a considerable obstacle to the construction of a safer Europe.

Poland unchangingly attaches great importance to continuing the process that was started in Helsinki in 1975 and extending it to cover all spheres of international relations, thus creating a universal system of security and cooperation in the old world. However, the CSCE process requires constant support and development. Poland is determined to make its enegetic and constructive contribution toward this process.

In order to give this process a new lease of life, it is essential to avail oneself of the approaching Vienna CSCE meeting. It is exceedingly important that this meeting should end with the adoption of an agreed document, all the more so because such documents failed to be adopted at the experts'meetings in Ottawa and Bern and at the Budapest culture forum.

The fact that the CSCE Stockholm conference succeeded in establishing ways of building confidence and security is a proper example of how goodwill and a desire for compromise on the part of all participants in talks may lead to valuable international accords.

Poland is not restricting itself to steps which have already been taken. We are concerned for the future of Europe and the world. Several days ago, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "The 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II will occur in 3 years time. We would be pleased to host representatives of the CSCE dignatory states in September 1989 at a meeting devoted to complex problems of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe. We want the peaceful appeal for a better understanding and more lasting accord between the nations of our continent to go out from our capital, from a country which was the first to experience the aggression and cruelty of World War II."

Mr Chairman. Disputes resulting from conflicting interests must be resolved by peaceful means, on the basis of a universal recognition of international law. This truth cannot possess any alternative if all of us in this hall construe peac and security the same way. Unfortunately, reality is divided from expectations and postulates by a deep ravine. It will not be possible to fill in this ravine so long as practices from a position of strength which cannot be described any other way than state terrorism continue to be carried out.

It will not be possible to do this so long as the bloody harvest of regional conflicts continues to remain unsolved at the negotiating table.

Any further delay in businesslike negotiated solutions in the Middle East, Southern Africa, Central America, and other regions of the world constitutes a danger to world peace. It is also necessary to implement the serious peaceful initiatives serving to ease tension, for example the DPRK initiative on the subject of the Korean Peninsula.

Today, in the face of many dangers, the significance of international law and the need to further develop it are growing more than ever before. In the face of a violation of its basic principles by many nations, it is essential to defend the written and unwritten principles of the law, the achievement of the whole of mankind and the cornerstone of peaceful international relations. International law cannot be treated formally, but creatively as an instrument and guarantee of equal cooperation.

Mr Chairman. Security cannot only mean freeing mankind from direct, physical danger. It must also involve material conditions encouraging the attainment of goals set by individual nations, for example by means of their energetic participation in international economic relations. That is why security in this sphere is so important now. It has been seriously eroded over the past few years.

Polish Initiatives Are a Contribution Toward the Solving of Economic Problems [subhead]

We are witnesses to a growth of crisis phenomena in the world economy, a destabilization of trade and financial relations, a deterioration in the economic situation of the developing countries, and a fall in scientific-technological cooperation between countries. An enhancement of these phenomena threatens mankind with unimaginable consequences. Therefore radical counteraction is needed. Concrete steps on this direction are foreseen by the concept of international economic security advanced by the Soviet Union. I would like to point out one particularly important aspect of this concept, namely the need to counteract the politification and ideologification of international economic relations and the tendency to apply economic force in order to achieve political and economic goals.

In today's economic relations, apart from institutional solutions, it is essential to take partial steps. This applies for example to the problem of debts and development. This problem is so inflated and destructive that its continuation may negate all institutional solutions. Wojciech Jaruzelski's initiative, announced at the 40th UN General Assembly session, of establishing an international center of research into debts and development under the aegis of the UN secretary general is, to our utmost conviction, an important contribution in the search for a solution to this problem.

The basis for international security may also be expanded by increasing the sources of growth and making use of all reserves. This is possible, for example, by animating international cooperation in the peaceful use of space and nuclear energy. The quite recent past has shown how necessary international cooperation in the nuclear sphere is. This is also possible by recognizing the strict connection between disarmament and development and by allocating for development purposes at least some of the funds spent on the armaments insanity.

Effective economic management depends to a great extent on the state of the natural environment, the preservation of which is the condition for man's survival. If there is something as elementary as the natural solidarity of homo sapiens then the protection of the natural environment should become an issue that is unaffected by national, constitutional, or geographic divisions.

This is the basis of the initiative that Poland presented at the United Nations last year and that proposed that there should be a free flow of experience, licenses, and technologies for the protection of the natural environment. The ideas put forward in this regard Italian Foreign Minister Signor Giulio Andreotti were very interesting.

The issue of security in international economic relations is of capital importance for Poland, which has often demonstrated this in the programs for its development in the next 10 years. The major elements of this security include the increased share in the international division of labor, the openness of the economy as attested to by our return to the UN international fiscal organizations, and the buildup of trust in international economic relations.

Poland seeks to promote economic cooperation with all countries on the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual benefits. In line with these principles we are also interested in the full normalization of our relations with the United States, not only the economic relations.

Poland Is for Peaceful Coexistence Among Countries With Different Systems [subhead]

Mr Chairman, we should begin the construction of the infrastructure of peace and security in the minds of the people in line with the UNESCO Constitution. International cooperation to strengthen peace and security can produce good results only through intellectual efforts.

We are pleased to note that the International Year of Peace became a great worldwide action to awaken one's conscience. Consolidating this achievement through propagating the idea of peace would attest to our good will in searching for agreement on this most important issue for all mankind.

At the 33d UN General Assembly session Poland proposed that our organization's attention should be focused on training nations in life for peace. We are pleased to note that this issue found its proper place in the International Peace Year celebrations. We are convinced that as a result of this, mankind is not only aware to a greater extent of its most important right -- the right to live -- but also has a better idea of the need for militant defense of this right.

The right to peace is the most important human right, but not the only one. International cooperation in implementing a whole series of human rights is an important element of strengthening security in the world. I stress that I have in mind cooperation and not ideological wars or anticommunist crusades. This cooperation must be based on international law enactments that are jointly devised and respected. It seems that a codification of the widest areas of human rights would play a positive role in this connection. Deeply convinced of this, in the several past years Poland has developed ideas for drawing up a convention of children's rights. It will continue to develop these ideas.

We also take the view that the United Nations should pay greater attention to family issues and we wish to submit to the UN General Assembly session the suggestion that the family year should be proclaimed in the future.

The international convention of human rights was adopted 20 years ago, and this anniversary is an obvious occasion to assess how this convention functions. We are pleased to note the important role that the convention has played in stimulating international cooperation in protecting and promoting human rights throughout the world and in adopting the necessary domestic legislation. We will embody all this in a suitable resolution, the draft of which we will submit in the course of this session.

However, it is a fact that in the UN activities we continue to note a disturbing lack of balance between the significance imparted to the codified human rights and the significance imparted to social problems. We think that there is an unseverable connection between social justice and human dignity and freedom. A complete merging of social justice and human dignity and freedom are the basis for the full respect for human rights. Unless the importance of social development is raised in UN work, especially in the work of Social Development Commission, the Economic-Social Councils, and the UN General Assembly third committee in order to exert a progressive influence of the world's social situation, the unequal treatment of social development will be intensified.

Creating a system of general security is an exacting task, one that requires the tapping of all the known and unknown resources. What we know is that we can strengthen and develop the UN system as a platform of positive cooperation of the UN members. It is only their good will, especially the good will of the permanent members of the Security Council, that will determine whether the system of general security will function as required or whether it will be overcome by a politically conditioned crisis.

Poland is aware of the fiscal difficulties experienced by our organization. We are for reductions in the cost of running this organization, but its ability to effectively fulfill its functions as laid down in the UN Charter.

Mr Chairman, there are values which the Polish people regard as of supreme significance. They are independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, security, and peace. Our country's foreign policy always serve the defense and consolidation of these values. Poland is for peaceful coexistence among countries with different political systems. Nowadays it is impossible for any individual entity to solve singlehanded the big problems of contemporary times. That is why not only the instinct of self-preservation, but also the awareness that rational cooperation is a necessity determine our behavior these days. This is because peace is such a paramount issue that it is worth our effort to guarantee it through a great compromise.

The United Nations is a tested platform for such cooperation. As one of the founders of the United Nations, Poland is one of those nations that can always be relied on in implementing the UN aims and ideals.

We praise the activities of Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general.

Our earlier proposals and initiatives on atom free zones and European security and our proposals at the 40th session were based on our conviction that the United Nations should not cease in its efforts to search for effective solutions to the most important problems of the world.

Nor will the PPR grudge any future efforts to help strengthen the role and importance of the United Nations in the present world.

Mr Chairman, I thank you.

VISITING CUBAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD020253 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 1: Cuban Vice-Premier Diocles Torralba Gonzalez paid a working visit to Poland and was accompanied by First Deputy of the Transport Minister Manuel M. Cespedes.

Vice-Premier Torralba, who is head of the Cuban side of the Polish-Cuban Commission for Cooperation in Economy, Science and Technology, had talks with head of the Polish side of the Commission, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Gertych,

The sides reviewed the state of Polish-Cuban economic relations and cooperation in science and technology, and examined prospects for their development. The Cuban delegation discussed the problems of transport in both countries with Polish Transport Minister J. Kaminski.

At the end of his visit, Vice-Premier Torralba was received by Deputy Sejm Speaker M.S. Rakowski.

Cuban Ambassador to Poland Narcisco Mora Diaz took part in the talks.

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD011258 Warsaw PAP in English 1218 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 1: Alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of national defence of Romania, General Vasile Milea, heading a delegation of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Poland today for an official visit of friendship paid at the invitation of PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Polish minister of defence, General Florian Siwicki.

Talks Held

LD012019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The Romanian minister of national defense, Colonel General Vasile Milea, has arrived in Poland on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the minister of national defense, Army General Florian Siwicki.

General Milea, together with the members of his delegation, laid flowers at the foot of the Monument to the Heroes of Warsaw and at the Cemetary-Mausoleum of the Soviet Army's Soldiers.

Talks were also held between the Polish and Romanian ministers of national defense, with the participation of delegations from both armies.

The Romanian guests also visited the Warel enterprise in Warsaw.

U.S. ECONOMIC RESTRICTIONS HIT FOOD INDUSTRY

LD301348 Warsaw PAP in English 1309 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30: Economic restrictions imposed by the United States and some Western countries against Poland have hit severely the Polish agricuture and food processing industry, and as the result, the whole society.

In effect of blocked credits for imports of grain and fodder, which had been agreed earlier, the stock of hogs and poultry decreased by several millions causing the production of meat to fall rapidly.

Lack of maize imports broke down the production of poultry for slaughter. In 1980, the production reached almost 500 thousand tonnes but fell to 150 thousand tonnes in 1983.

If in 1980, before the restrictions, almost 1.9 million tonnes of slaughter hogs were procured, in 1984, as the result of necessary limitations on imports of protein-rich fodder, the number fell by some 700 thousand tonnes, down to slightly less than 1.2 million tonnes. In effect, per capita consumption of meat and its products decreased by 16 kilogrammes.

Meat rationing was introduced in order to protect social groups with smallest incomes and refrain from introducing demand-supply balancing prices.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy estimates that losses in agriculture, mainly as the result of smaller animal production, amounted to more than 900 billion zlotys in the years 1981-1985.

Considerable losses, estimated at 1 billion zlotys per year, were also recorded as the effect of underutilization of production potential of some food processing branches, especially meat, poultry, fodder and packaging industries.

Credit blocking for purchases of agricultural raw materials resulted in production slump in some branches of the food industry. The confectionery industry and canning sector were the hardest hit. In just one year, the production of chocolate and chocolate products fell by half.

ARTICLE ANALYZES CHINESE ECONOMIC REFORMS

AU291214 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Sep 86 p 6

[Lech Kantoch article: "Whither China? -- The Great Scale of Reforms"]

[Text] "China's political strategy in this and the next century," CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang said in London, "seeks to achieve two basic goals: First, the state's continuous economic growth through economic reforms and an opening to the world and, second, ensuring that while concentrating its efforts on continuous development, China will follow and independent peaceful foreign policy."

This means that economic reforms are of key importance and are responsible for the fact that what takes place in the PRC continues to attract the attention of the entire world. This is so not only because of the size of the country and its population of over 1 billion, but also because of the range of the economic experiment that is being carried out in China. That is why the reform is often described as "historic" in character and as the "second Chinese revolution." It is also described as the road to "socialist construction under specific Chinese conditions."

What are the reasons for the Chinese leadership's decision to launch unprecedented changes and to map out long-term visions of development in line with the Chinese conditions and the international situation? The general belief is that the tasks formulated at the end of the seventies will not only make good the 20 lost years and increase production fourfold by the end of this century, but will also crucially reduce the gap between China and the most developed countries in the world.

Is this possible? How is this ambitious program to be accomplished? The Chinese authorities are convinced that the appointed goals can be achieved. The economic reform's main instruments are market mechanisms that are capable of enforcing effective economic processes. All this is to take place within the framework of the socialist economy and to help to strengthen it, which means that the Chinese economy is to be a planned market economy.

China has been divided into three economic zones. The first is the maritime region in the east, which is densely populated and most developed. Some 25 percent of the Chinese live in this region. In this region, and, especially, in its "special economic zones" and cities the economic reform has advanced to the highest extent. The region also allows for large participation of foreign capital and possesses the highest number of modern industrial plants.

The second zone includes central regions, which are moderately developed and in which some 50 percent of the Chinese live. Further progress in the development of this area is envisaged in view of the fact that it houses many plants that were built in the fifties and that will be modernized. Let us add that Polish investment exports would find most opportunities in this region.

The third zone includes the western and southwestern regions, which are partly deserts, plateaus, and mountains and which are mainly inhabited by national minorities. Because of topography and the large area, infrastructure is lacking and the standards of culture are low.

The economic reform was launched at the end of 1978 in two stages. The first stage was concentrated on rural areas and farming and the second stage, as determined by the third plenum of the CPC Central Committee, was concentrated on urban areas, mainly on industry and trade. The first results were produced quite rapidly. In the past 5 years the average annual increase in overall farm production amounted to 8.1 percent. The fact that in 1984, which was the best farming year, over 407 million metric tons of cereals and cotton were harvested, made it possible to assert that "the country has become self-sufficient in the production of cereals and cotton."

The result of the reform in "urban areas," that is, in industry, trade, and services are imposing, and this is especially true of the past 2 years. The Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) was in principle implemented within 4 years, but typical phenomena of "overheating" were registered and could have produced unfavorable results for the economy.

All sectors achieved results thast were much better than the annual growth indicator of 7.2 percent up to the year 2000. In 1985 the central authorities were compelled to put a brake on the speech of the economy, mainly in the form of commands and fiscal curbs, in order to reduce the rate of industrial production from 23.2 percent in the first half of the year to 10.2 percent in the second half. In effect the production increase amounted to 18 percent on an annual basis. This year this increase will lower still, but will not deviate much from the planned increase.

The break with previously valid dogmas and the adoption of more pragmatic activities, of which Deng Xiaoping is the chief sponsor, have occurred in a number of key areas, including the Chinese "rural" and "urban" areas. At present every farm holder (family) makes contracts with the rural collective or production brigade on the tenure of land and pledges to produce a certain amount of farm produce, to make payments to collectives, to pay taxes, to freely dispose of farm produce surpluses, and to sell them in the free market.

The system of lifetime employment, which was called the "iron pot of rice" and to which every worker was entitled regardless of his performance and attitude to work, has been completely abandoned. Another measure is the elimination of egalitarianism in wages, that is, the practice of paying the same wages regardless of one's production. This egalitarianism was known as "eating from the common cauldron."

The system of different wages, bonuses, and premiums for workers and of the plants' greater freedom in disposing of surplus production continues to be introduced on an ever increasing scale. However, the annual planned indicators continue to be fixed centrally for large and medium plants that produce some 80 percent of overall production, but these indicators are not compulsory as was the case previously. That is why plants that have production surpluses are able to pay their employees higher wages.

Another new measures of the reform is the temporary contracts for work between employers and employees and the freedom of employers to dismiss employees for misconduct and laziness. Experimental practices continue us to be implemented in industrial management, especially in the first economic region. The primary requirement is the efficiency and skills of managers and heads of plants.

In a number of plants experiencing various difficulties in the city of Shenyang competitions for managers were organized in the form of examinations and rigorous contracts, which define the economic goals of plants as well as the powers of managers, including the power of recruiting and dismissing employees.

The Chinese economic reform is a long-term process, one that is being accomplished in stages. The Chinese authorities are fully aware of their appointed goals and, as has been stressed many times, of the problems and obstacles that must be scaled. The present results have shown that jettisoning the old methods and adopting the new ones has been instrumental in producing tangible results of the large-scale reforms.

ATOMIC AGENCY OFFICIAL ADDRESSES IAEA SESSION

LD010705 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 30 Sep 86

[By PAP special correspondent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 30 -- Poland firmly comes out for active international cooperation in nuclear technology, actively participates in it and is ready to contribute to its further development.

Addressing the annual session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, Chairman of the State Atomic Agency Mieczyslaw Sowinski noted with satisfaction the fast progress of cooperation in increasing the safety of nuclear power engineering and the spirit of agreement which emerged in this domain in recent months. He also supported the agency's draft programme for the next year.

Sowinski stressed that an important part of Poland's interest was to protect natural environment with the use of nuclear technology. This mainly concerns purifying smoke-box gases of nitric and sulphur oxides which are the source of acid rain.

General Director of the agency Hans Blix thanked the Polish government for its gift for the agency's research laboratory in Seibersdorf, Austria. Poland contributed to the expansion of the laboratory by providing it with laboratory furniture. The opening of the new section of the laboratory is scheduled for tomorrow.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 23 SEP POLITBURO SESSION

AU300917 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

["Communique Issued After Politburo Session"]

[Text] PAP -- On 23 September the PZPR Politburo acquainted itself with the draft National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90. The draft plan was drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the conceptual variant adopted by the PPR Sejm in July 1985. The chamber's decision was preceded by extensive public consultation. The fruits of these consultations -- thousands of observations, many of them critical, which were used by planners in their work -- are clear evidence that progress is being made in the socialization of central planning.

Opinions and proposals that were expressed during the precongress discussion were examined when the draft plan was being drawn up. The decision contained in the 10th Congress resolution that approved the main directions of the draft national socioeconomic plan for 1986-90 were taken into account.

During the current 5-year period we are faced with the necessity of having to solve many important socioeconomic problems. The most important issue in recent years -- years which were characterized by profound economic collapse, the process of overcoming the consequences of this, and the stabilization of the economy -- was safeguarding consumption levels, especially those of the economically weakest sections of the population. This entailed reducing investment, which has resulted in the erosion of capital goods.

The strategic goal of the National Socioeconomic Plan is the creation and consolidation of the economy's capacity for balanced and effective development as an essential prerequisite for ensuring constant improvement in society's living standards. The attainment of this goal calls for:

-- the acceleration of scientific and technological development;
-- an increase in the economy's export capacity in order to enhance our country's participation in the international division of labor;
-- the acceleration of structural changes in the economy, chiefly by way of the selective modernization of the production apparatus;
-- the better use of production capacity and labor resources;
-- the restoration of economic equilibrium as an essential condition for increasing the effectiveness of economic reform mechanisms.

The draft plan indicates fundamental social goals for the years 1986-90. These goals include: a further improvement in the nation's diet; satisfying demand for goods that are of fundamental importance for family life, accompanied by the consolidation of market equilibrium and an improvement in the housing situation; improved health care and environmental protection; the development of culture and the expansion of the material base in education.

Analyses of external and internal factors affecting national development during the years 1986-90 indicate that the annual rate of increase in produced national income might reach a level of between 3 and 3.5 percent. The attainment of a rate of this order will depend on a growth in output and an improvement in managerial efficiency above all. The envisaged increase in output and national income can be realized if energy and material consumption is reduced significantly.

The 10th PZPR Congress deemed the consistent implementation of the economic reform the most important factor promoting development. It will not be possible to maintain the increase in efficiency envisaged in the draft National Socioeconomic Plan without increasing the effectiveness of economic reform mechanisms. It is, therefore, essential to embark on the second stage of the reform, in which initiative, efficient operation, and an innovative approach in every area of the economy will acquire the force of a rule. Tasks for party organizations and echelons that will affect progress toward efficiency are contained in the preliminary plan for the implementation of the 10th congress resolution.

It was stressed that the National Socioeconomic Plan deals correctly with ways in which the second stage of the reform, which was announced at the congress, can be put into operation. The aim of the second stage of the reform is to ensure the accelerated stabilization of the economy; the regulation of price relations, a reduction in subsidies; the consistent observance of the principle of enterprise self-financing; greater thrift, and increased labor discipline. The introduction of more stringent economic rigor in connection with this will call for an extensive consultative and explanatory campaign. The campaign should acquaint society with the purpose of the intended changes: it should point out the chances for success, the conditions that have to be met, the necessary costs, and the benefits that may accrue. Political work on these issues ought to be conducted vigorously during the party accountability report and election campaign. The expansion of consumer goods production ought to become the subject of greater public interest and that of the party in particular.

The Politburo studied a report on the activities and position of workers self-management bodies and indicated party tasks in this regard.

Workers self-management bodies are active in 95 percent of state enterprises, promote the development and consolidation of democracy in basic sectors of the economy, and play a positive role in creating bonds among workers. As control bodies they help to influence the managing cadres so that they exercise more self-control when making various decisions. Workers self-management bodies are increasingly effective in their performance, especially in the enterprises that have achieved considerable independence under the economic reform.

In 1981-86 work forces have twice elected self-management bodies, thus expressing their support for this form of participation in plant management. Workers councils now total over 130,000 members, of whom some 50 percent are workers. Some 320,000 activities have been elected to the general meetings of delegates. Groups of self-management aktivs have been established in enterprises and these aktivs are in favor of the consistent implementation of the economic reform and of changes and innovations in the functioning of enterprises. These aktivs' keenness to do social work often goes hand in hand with their growing knowledge of the economy.

Although this is still not a general feature, workers councils continue to solve economic problems in enterprises. Granted that verbal postulates are not always followed by consistent efforts to increase efficiency through available instruments and to observe the principle of strictly relating wages to productivity, progress in these councils' performance is obvious.

The cooperation between managers, party organizations, self-management bodies, and trade unions is good in most enterprises and assumed various forms in practice in line with the specific conditions of given enterprises. However, not all work forces receive the proper information about the activities of enterprise bodies and social organizations, and this does not encourage workers' militancy.

Regarding the workforces' participation in management as an essential feature of the socialist enterprises, the Politburo decided that the activities of self-management bodies call for continuous support by party cells and organizations and for preserving these bodies' legal position. The continuity of workers self-management bodies is of great importance for the social climate of trust and for the support for the party program. Increased effectiveness of economic management is the most important goal of self-management activities, and this is why self-management bodies should use more fully their powers of decision, appraisal, proposal, and control. We expect that these bodies will be bolder in sponsoring the conservation of materials and energy, improvements in work organization, and the promotion of technical and technological progress. More effective ways of stimulating more productive work should be looked for in enterprises and economic rules. In this way work forces will be able to improve the ways of meeting the needs of society.

Expanding the circle of the people responsible for enterprise management is one way of ensuring that each decision is comprehensively analyzed and novel and ambitious activities are encouraged. Such an extended circle is responsible for the results of work both when there is a great deal to be shared out and when there is not much to be shared out.

The party expects that self-management bodies will commit themselves with energy to the review of the economy's organizational structures and to creating new systems of work, including brigade system. These bodies should also extensively popularize the practical experience already gained by some enterprises.

The Politburo takes the view that it is a good thing that the Sejm Commission for Self-Management, the commissions of the Voivodship People's Councils, and the founding committees organize meetings and training for members of the self-management bodies. Intensive training of these members is necessary in enterprises, voivodships, and in central echelons. The State Council's center for self-management studies can play an important organizational and coordinating role in this connection.

We need to develop self-management ideas and to promote studies and research in self-management bodies in socialist enterprises. The most important issue is to decide how these bodies can help to improve the effectiveness of economic management and to fulfill workers aspirations to share in decisions on economic development. Party inspiration for this research will help to create the theory of workers self-management bodies as elements of the socialist social system.

The party seeks to increase the range of social consultations and for this reason proposes to establish self-management consultative teams with the founding committees, people's councils, and party cells. These teams would discuss major socioeconomic issues such as collective labor contracts, support for new production and organizational initiatives, and so on and so forth.

Chairmen of the workers councils in five large enterprises in various voivodships attended the discussion of this issue.

The Politburo discussed preparations for the 1986-87 academic year and noted that sociopolitical stabilization continues to improve in universities and that the new principles of their performance are being implemented favorably.

The 10th Congress, the 24th Central Committee plenum, and the Third Congress of Polish Scientists mapped out new tasks for Polish schools.

While the process of modernization will continue, the work on curricula and on directives pertaining to the teaching of basic subjects will be completed during the new academic year. While standardizing as necessary the teaching plans and programs, action should be taken to ensure that each university preserves its original features of instruction.

One of the main tasks will be to intensify educational work with students, and this requires that each university draw up programs and plans for educational work in such a way that they help to increase the educational effectiveness of academic teachers, to improve the discipline of studies, to boost the educational influence at home, and to ensure conditions for militant activities of student self-management bodies. University research programs have been drawn up and scientific work under the central development-research programs has begun.

Initial analyses of this year's recruitment of university students show that young people hailing from worker and peasant families are now keener on university studies. They account for 40.7 percent of new university students and for 44 percent for students in the schools run by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

The activity of the Social Councils at universities, which have been established by the State Council, should help strengthen the status of universities in local communities and commit more widely the academics to local social and political life.

The new academic year -- the first after the 10th party congress -- should see qualitatively new changes in higher education. The primary change will be to create in each university the political and organizational premises for the complete and consistent implementation of the 10th congress and the 24th plenum resolutions.

Party organizations will also focus their attention on improving the system of studies and boosting the efficiency of instruction and discipline. Universities will begin work on their development programs up to the year of 2000.

As of 1 October the academic instructors' salaries will be changed and the rules of salaries for other university employees will be modified. The work conditions in universities will also be improved. Nine new instruction facilities, four student homes, and other auxiliary facilities will be put into operation.

POREBSKI ATTENDS REGIONAL PZPR MEETING

LD010242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The PZPR report-back and election conference in Nowy Sacz was held on the last day of September, on the last day of the tourist season. [passage omitted]

This was one of the subjects discussed during today's conference in Nowy Sacz. Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in the debates.

Jozef Brozek was once again elected first secretary of the voivodship committee.

WOZNIAK SPEAKS AT MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING

LD290150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A genuine evaluation of the previous term of office and the outlining of tasks for the next one is taking place within the party echelons of the Armed Forces, in accordance with the directives of the 10th PZPR Congress. Taking part in the report-back and electoral conference of the Warsaw Military District, Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, emphasized, among other things, that the Army party sector is strictly cooperating with society and is meeting its needs. This is particularly valuable if we take into account the measurable results of soldiers' work, social actions, training, and production activity. The great achievements in this sphere bring the Army closer to society and confirm its elevated position as that part which concerns itself not only with the strengthening of the country's defenses but also works actively within all structures, those that are decisive for the strength and resilience of our state.

Conference also took place last week in the naval service, in the border guards, and in the Silesian Military District. [passage omitted]

ARTICLE DISCUSSES DANGERS OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

AU290730 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Father Edward Majcher article: "Religious Instruction in Schools"]

[Excerpts] The subject of religious instruction, which is being introduced into the curricula of some secondary schools, continues to arouse a natural interest on the part of priests and parents, because they see such instruction as one of the ways to promote the laicization of young people. In the past few months official circles have continued to pay increasing attention to this issue. One of the theses adopted by the 24th Central Committee plenum states: "The party organizations' top tasks in schools, youth homes, educational centers, and universities include detailed elaboration of ideological and educational efforts, raising the sociopolitical knowledge of pedagogical bodies, and strengthening the socialist and lay character of schools and universities."

The Politburo report read by Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski stated: "The Central Committee's chief concern in the past few years has been to promote a militant system of education in schools and universities and to saturate this system with socialist values. The general purpose of socialist education is to train young generations for active participation in building a socialist society and in fostering socialist awareness and attitudes and the scientific view of the world."

Joanna Michalowska-Gumowska, minister of education and upbringing said: "There is a danger that the aims of socialism may clash with sociopolitical reality. Not infrequently is the system of values practiced at home different from and even in conflict with the socialist educational ideals. The Catholic Church's ideological offensive continues unabated...?

Bogdan Janik, deputy chairman of the ZSMP, said: "We all know that many facilities have been established for instruction in catechism in the immediate vicinity of primary schools and that entire grades of school children attend these thoroughly non-lay lessons during after-school hours. If you take a good look at this phenomenon you will soon see that there is nothing miraculous about it. The simple fact is that these catechism lessons offer children and youngsters a truly home-like atmosphere, of which the schools are devoid, unfortunately."

Ryszard Wosinski, head of the Polish Scout Union, said: "The struggle for young people's hearts, minds, and trust is continuing without let-up. It is unfortunate that this struggle is also being waged for ideologically alien reasons by the people for whom tolerance means only one thing: freedom for their own convictions and intolerance for and hostility toward other convictions, especially socialist ones. This means that the entire educational system and youth organizations, including the Polish Scout Union, face much greater challenges." [passage omitted]

The program of religious instruction was drawn up by the Institute of School Curricula and was approved by the minister of education and upbringing on 3 May 1984. One version of this program provides for 60 lessons in vocational high schools and technical schools and the other version for 32 lessons in the fourth grade of general high school. [passage omitted]

Regarding the realization of the program, its authors say that these are some of its aims: to stimulate interest in various religions, encourage reflection on one's own world, outlook rationalize and humanize these views, and explain the origins, development, and "withering away" of religion as a social and historical phenomenon in all its sources and functions in the life of individuals and communities; to foster civic awareness that the socialist state's religious policy and the Marxist party's attitude toward religion, churches, and believers are necessary; and to make known the substance and values of the Marxist view of the world and the ideological war taking place in the contemporary world.

The educational authorities realize that it will not be easy to carry out this program. Various problems may be encountered, including the fact that the program is too extensive and detailed and that it requires a knowledge of all world religions. In addition, the teaching of the program meet psychological resistance on the part of young people who are emotionally involved in the Christian religion and who regularly attend lessons in catechism. Another big problem is the lack of suitable teachers and the necessary textbooks. The Ministry of Education and Upbringing believes that the lack of enough suitably qualified instructors is the most crucial problem. According to the ministry's estimates, there is a need for over 4,200 instructors in religion throughout the country. However, we have no traditions for producing such instructors and no suitable potential to produce them. [passage omitted]

These are the academic institutions presently in existence which contain Marxist religious instructors and prepare cadres: the Polish Religious Society, which cooperates with the Soviety for the Advancement of Secular Culture and is affiliated with the Academy of Sciences; the Department of Religious Knowledge within the Academy of Sciences' Institute of Philosophy and Sociology; the Institute of Religious Knowledge with the PZPR Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences; the Jagiellonian University of Krakow's Institute of Religious Knowledge, which has had a branch in Tarnow since spring 1985 -- the so-called Postgraduate Philosophical-Religious Center for teachers and religious instructors in secondary schools; religious unions and societies in the universities of Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk, and Torun, in teacher training colleges, at the Warsaw Polytechnic, Wroclaw Agricultural Academy, and in military colleges; and postgraduate courses in theology at the Jagiellonian, Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Gdansk universities, and at the Marie Curie-Sklodowsky University in Lublin. [possage omitted]

Courses in theology are often taken by graduates of various institutions and various academic disciplines who have generally never had anything to do with religion before; hence, it is difficult to expect these courses to turn them into competent specialists.

Taking this into account, the Ministry of Education has confronted the problem of a lack of religion teachers. There were two possible solutions; either to slow down the introduction of religious instruction to schools so that only those schools with adequately repaired cadres could teach it, or leave religious instruction to people outside the teaching profession... It is difficult to say which of these will prevail. At the national conference of aktivists of the Society for the Advancement of Secular culture on 13 March this year, one person said that "we have no teachers, and young people who come to these lessons will already have been well-prepared by our adversary." He insisted that religious intruction should only be introduced to schools where "we have our own proven people." It was said that a hasty and premature introduction or religious instruction to school curricula might degrade this subject for many years.

The authors of the "Program' view the lack of suitable textbooks and teaching aids as the second major difficulty. Two testbooks are being prepared: One is being written on the instructions of the Ministry of Education and Upbringing by lectures of the Warsaw University Postgraduate Religious Knowledge Faculty headed by Professor Edward Ciupak. The second is being written by two religious experts connected with the PZPR Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences, one of whom, Dr Kawecki, is a creator of the "Program." Additional material is being published by ARGUMENTY, CZLOWIEK I SWIATOPOGLAD [MAN AND WORLD OUTLOOK], and EUHEMER -- PRZEGLAD RELIGIOZNAWCZY [EUHEMERUS -- RELIGIOUS REVIEW]. Many books dealing with specific topics are also appearing.

Where do I see the danger in introducing religious instruction into the schools? Obviously not in the fact that young people will gain greater knowledge about various topics such as the psychology and sociology of religion, and will even learn more about Buddhism, Islam, or Judiasm. I see the danger particularly in a completely naturalistic, Marxist interpretation of all religion, in other words Christianity as well. As we know, scholars of Marxism have linked the emergency of religion to socioeconomic conditions, regarding it as a certain state of social development. However, contemporary non-Marxist teaching does not subscribe to this view. Hence, there is a danger that the knowledge young people receive will not conform to contemporary non-Marxist teaching.

Regarding Christianity as simply one of many religions is also dangerous. The result would be a degradation of Christian religions to the level of an exceptional mundaneness ... We read the following in the ecumenical constitution concerning the church in the modern world: "... If there is no foundation of God and no hope for an eternal life, human honor, as can often be seen today, suffers very seriously, and the problems of life and death and of sin and suffering remain unsolved, so that people sometimes sink into despair."

Protest from people is aroused most of all by the biased and superficial presentation of the history of the Catholic Church (only 4 hours have been allotted to teaching the history of the church and discussing its teachings since the beginning of our era). The primate spoke of this danger in his 11 May sermon in Krakow: "A false picture of the church and its teachings is sometimes painted by the extracts from the life of the church that are presented. This occurs not only in publications, but mostly at various levels of education and ideological training. This arouses a desire to combat the church not only as an ideological adversary, but also as an institution that is harmful to social life -- for that is the conclusion to be drawn from this picture."

This situation leads to challenges in the field of pastoral care, and challenges for teachers of catechism, parents, and young people. However, I would warn against substituting discussion of questions concerning religious instruction for the systematic teaching of the catechism, which stems from the program. These issues only constitute a part of our catechism. Every parish ought to give children and young people more attention. It was stated at a plenum of the PZPR Central Committee that "a fight for young hearts and minds is taking place." We do not wish to engage in a fight but we must remember that our mission encompasses everybody and that we are responsible for everyone. That is why it is important that our work with young people include the organization of youth groups, associations, and vacation programs and activities.

Of course, the systematic teaching of the catechism is important. Today, preparing for every lesson is a matter of great responsibility for catechism teachers, a matters of conscience. It has to be assumed that the catechism instructor will have to meet intellectual challenges posed by young people to a greater extent than before. Both he and the young people he is teaching may benefit from this situation.

Good libraries need to be established: Parish and private libraries ought to be revived. Young people need to have access to books, their attention ought to be drawn to certain works, and their reading ought to be discussed with them. In addition to this, young people ought to be encouraged to seek out subjects and issues in books and articles that they would like to discuss together at some later stage.

More attention ought to be devoted to cooperation with the parents of young people who are attending secondary schools. Lectures on religious instruction should be organized, as issues that arise during religious instruction classes will be discussed at home and parents should be prepared for such discussions.

Particular attention should be given to teachers, especially teachers of religious instruction. They will experience great difficulties. They should be provided with teaching aids and bibliographical advice as much as possible.

Parents ought to be made aware of the responsibility they bear for the religious upbringing of children and young people; they should be reminded of the importance of instruction in the catechism. Parents ought to display an interest in issues that are raised during religious instruction classes in schools, they should be able to treat these issues in an appropriate manner during conversations with their children. Parents ought to take part in meetings organized by the church and find time to read books and periodicals that will expand their religious knowledge. Parents create the religious atmosphere that exists in the home; they should point out the needs and significance of religious experience in the life of man.

Young people ought to remember that neglecting instruction in the catechism and the religious life may, under these circumstances, result in a loss of faith. Young people should compare what is taught during religious instruction classes at school with the teachings of the church: They should not brush aside problems and difficulties when they arise but should try to solve them by talking with their parents and their catechism instructors and by appropriate reading. Children and young people must remember that the Catholic who is conscious of his faith should continually improve his religious knowledge and enhance his devotion by intense and conscious contact with God.

It is worth knowing the following: A department for the study of religions -- it is attached to the chair of history and religious ethnology -- was established at the Catholic University of Lublin on 15 October 1985; the Catholic Theilogical Academy in Warsaw gives courses on the study of religions as part of missionlogy; lectures on this subject have been introuduced into seminar teaching programs and included in courses for catechism instructors; the issue has been discussed at a meeting of the Episcopal Catechism Commission and at meetings of clerical diocese inspectors; the Catholic University of Lublin organized a symposium on "Religious Instruction in the School" -- representatives of seminars, religious orders, and individual dioceses as well a great many catechism instructors were invited to attend; a bibliography has been compiled covering books and journals that deal with issues that have been included in the religious instruction program; and articles have appeared in the Catholic press, in NIEDZIELA GOSC NIEDZIELNY, PRZEWODNIK KATOLICKI, and PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, to name a few of these publications. A special issue of ATENEUM KAPLANSKI is being prepared; teaching aids for parents and catechism instructors are being prepared. Individual dioceses have organized meetings on these issues for catechism instructors, and lectures and talks are being organized for parents and teachers.

SEJM DISCUSSES STORAGE OF NUCLEAR WASTE

LD302306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2221 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpts] We are now broadcasting a sound report on the last item of the agenda of today's [29 September] session of the Sejm:

The chamber heard, in this part of the agenda, replies of members of the government to deputies' oral and written questions which concerned, among others: supplies to the market of coal and cement, protection of environment, railways, use of foreign currency allocations by enterprises, and also the safety guarantees for nuclear power equipment and plant which is currently operational or under construction. The replies were given by Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of internal trade and services.

[Begin recording] [Jozwiak] Operational decisions taken by the government allowed coal supplies for this year to be higher by 1.7 million metric tonnes more than envisaged in the annual central plan. I would also like to add that in accordance with earlier requests [words indistinct] in annual supplies than in previous years. Let me recall that in 1985 the plan implementation after three-quarters of the year was 72 percent and, at present, it is estimated that in 1986 the plan fulfillment will amount to (?77) percent. Second, the Ministry of Trade, implementing the government decisions of 19 December last year, has prepared various variants of proposals for changes in the principles of the sale of coal, which generally have as their aim to bring the annual norms for fuel supplies closer to the realistic capabilities of such supplies. On 23 July the government Presidium resolved the issue of the level and the principles of payment of monetary equivalent for coal which was not delivered, and at the same time established new prices of coal which is sold in return for deliveries of pigs, and also the annual maximum level of sales of coal for each individual buyer. Work on this is continuing. [passage omitted]

[Sejm Speaker] We are now moving on to deputies' questions.

[Unidentified voice] What actions are being taken to guarantee the safety of the already functioning plants, and of those which are under construction, and other nuclear power equipment in Poland, including in this, primarily, the nuclear power station which is under construction in Zarnowiec?

[Sejm Speaker] I ask citizen Jerzy Bijak, the government plenipotentiary for the development of the nuclear power industry, to answer this question.

[Bijak] I wish to assure the citizen deputies that in the construction and design of nuclear power stations in Poland, all international requirements are applied, such as the recommendations of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as the Polish nuclear safety regulations. This applies in particular to the Zarnowiec nuclear power station, which is currently under construction. As for the technological devices applied there in the sphere of nuclear safety and radiological protection, they conform to world standards.

In the Zarnowiec plant and the successive nuclear power stations in Poland, water pressure reactors will be used because they ensure, thanks to their physical and technical specifications, the highest possible degree of safety. These reactors have three construction barriers to block the possible escape of radioactive substances. The third of such barriers consists of the hermetically sealed safety shell which localizes and limits the results of posible break-down in the reactor building. The reactors will have the modern systems of control and safety, multiple emergency cooling systems and emergency electricity supplies, and in the nuclear power stations there will be the necessary systems for making harmless and storgage of radioactive materials.

[Sejm Speaker] I now ask Minister Stefan Jarzebski [minister of environmental protection and resources] to give his reply.

[Jarzebski] Citizen Deputy Malgorzata Niepokulczycka asks: Is it true that the fortified area of Miedzyrzecze is the only possible site for storage of nuclear waste materials? My answer is: No. There are a few areas which are being considered, to be specific, 28 of them. Work is going on there to consider the technical solutions for underground storage. So far, a few possible sites have been researched with a view to underground storage, and tests are continuing, including also the Miedzyrzecze fortified area. As for surface storage sites, the sites of future nuclear power stations are being considered. [end recording]

[Reporter] Other questions concerned the possibility of increased deliveries of gas stoves, prevention of frost damage to walls in newly-built buildings, transportation and railways.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT -- Warsaw, Sept. 29: A delegation of the Central Council of the Afghanistan Trade Unions headed by its President Abdul Satar Pordely was visiting Poland between Sept. 24 and 29, following an invitation from the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ). During the visit, the Afghan guests held meetings with the leadership of OPZZ and trade union activists fron Lodz and Warsaw. Alfred Miodowicz met the delegation here today. The sides exchanged opinions concerning the current situation in the international trade union movement and signed an agreement on cooperation between the Central Council of Afghanistan Trade Unions and OPZZ. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0653 GMT 29 Sep 86 LD]

TRADE WITH GDR GROWS -- Berlin, Oct. 1: This year's economic turnovers between Poland and the GDR are going to surpass 2,200 million roubles, a 15 per cent rise as compared to 1985. Economic cooperation between the two countries has been inspired by regular meetings of both countries's leaders, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Erich Honecker. Concrete programmes, embracing also trade exchange, have been worked out on the basis of decisions adopted during those meetings. Poland is an important exporter of construction-assembly services to the GDR market. It is estimated that their total value will surpass 220 million roubles this year. Besides those services, Poland is exporting industrial installations and products of the machine industry, hard coal and food products. In exchange, GDR delivers agriculture and printing machines, autos, household appliances, chemical products, medicine and pesticides. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0935 GMT 1 Oct 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CUBAN VICE PREMIER ESQUIVEL

AU011948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1986 -- On October 1, RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, head of his country's delegation to the seventh session of the Joint Romanian-Cuban Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation taking place in Bucharest.

The guest thanked for the interview granted and showed that he was particularly honoured to convey President Nicolae Ceausescu a friendly salute and cordial wishes from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, from the party and government leadership as well as from the Cuban people.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that, on his behalf and of behalf of the party and state leadership, Fidel Castro Ruz, the party and state leadership of Cuba and the friendly Cuban people be conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes.

During the interview reference was made to the friendly and cooperative links between the two parties, countries and nations that develop in the spirit of the understandings covenanted during the top-level dialogue. It was assessed that the growing economic potential of the two countries provided possibilities of further expanding the Romanian-Cuban economic cooperation and commercial exchanges to mutual advantage. In that framework the important role was emphasized the joint commission plays in setting new means and ways of action with a view to intensifying the economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and Cuba. It was stressed that the development of the Romanian-Cuban cooperation on multiple planes was in the interest and for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace, understanding and cooperation the world over.

The interview was attended by Aneta Spornic, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-Cuban Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

TOTU ADDRESSES UN GROUP OF 77 MEETING

AU301709 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1354 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 30/9/1986 -- Stressing the special interest evinced by the Romanian delegation in its participation in the Group of 77 ministerial reunion, Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu presented his country's considerations on the need for and importance of organizing, within the U.N., an international conference in view of striking an agreement and understandings of a nature to favour a faster progress of all the countries, of the lagging ones in the first place.

Referring to the item regarding "the foreign debt crisis and development", included in the agenda of the current session upon the request of the Group of 77, the Romanian foreign minister showed his country to welcome this initiative of the developing countries and to consider the foreign debt should make one of the priority preoccupations of these countries at the current session.

He said: Romania considers that the foreign debt issue needs a global political and economic approach with the participation of all the developing and developed countries, the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] and IMF and other international financial bodies, and the representatives of the great banks. The speaker reminded next the gradual measures Romania views as necessary in view of finding a global solution to the foreign debt issue, inviting the U.N. to take a greater responsibility in this respect. The Romanian foreign minister reasserted his country's known stance in favour of enhancing the economic cooperation among the developing countries as an essential factor in speeding up their progress and consolidating their political and economic independence.

The Romanian foreign minister also showed his country to be willing to continue to look, within the Group of 77, for the most adequate ways and means to turn into fact the actions agreed upon and to find new ways to expand and diversify the mutually advantageous cooperation among the developing countries. He spoke up for an intensification of the efforts in view of continuously strengthening the solidarity of these countries, stressing in the context the importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal to organize a summit conference of the developing countries.

In conclusion Ioan Totu reasserted Romania's attachment to the common cause of the countries in the group of 77, underscoring its firm resolve to further collaborate actively with these countries in the struggle to eradicate underdevelopment, to build a new international economic order, to set up a world of peace, collaboration and understanding among all the peoples.

Meets Secretary General

AU011943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 1/10/1986 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu who leads his country's delegation to the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly had an interview with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. On that occasion the U.N. secretary-general was conveyed a cordial salute from President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of success in his highly responsible activity.

Thanking for the message the U.N. secretary-general requested that his greetings and best wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of prosperity and progress to the Romanian people. Javier Perez de Cuellar was appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's prodigious activity, of his outstanding contribution to the settlement of the current major international issues and of his initiatives for a growing role of the U.N. in promoting detente, disarmament, peace and security.

During the talk on the occasion a survey was made of the international issues in the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly's session, with emphasis on the fact that it should help lessen international tension, promote understanding, collaboration and peace throughout the world.

DASCALESCU MEETS CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER POTAC

AU011257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 1/10/1986 -- On Wednesday, October 1, Romanian Constantin Dascalescu received Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, chairman of the State Planning Commission, now visiting Romania.

During the interview stress was laid on the fine ties of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples and emphasis was placed on the basic contribution the decisions and understandings made during the summit meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak make to the development and diversification of those ties, to strengthening the friendship between the Romanian and Czechoslovak peoples.

They also looked into ways and measures to further expand goods exchanges, production specialization and cooperation in production, according to the potential afforded by the two countries' economies.

Talks Conclude

AU011833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1536 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 01/10/1986 -- Talks concluded in Bucharest on October 1 between the delegations of the central planning bodies of Romania and Czechoslovakia led by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Commission.

The current stage of the implementation of the provisions of the protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries over 1986-1990 were analysed as well as possibilities of increasing mutual goods exchanges.

In the spirit of the understandings reached and decisions made at top level, measures were examined to be taken for the application of the long-term programme for the development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia until the year 2000. Particular stress was laid on aspects of production specialization and cooperation in production by industrial branches.

A protocol on the results of the working meeting was concluded.

VADUVA, ZIA-UL-HAQ INAUGURATE JOINT PROJECT

AU012038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Islamabad AGERPRES 01/10/1986 -- An Attock [as received] cement mill, jointly built by Romania and Pakistan, was inaugurated in Lasbela, Beluchistan Province, some sixty kilometers from Karachi, on October 1 in the presence of President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ilie Vaduva took the floor during the inauguration ceremony.

The commissioning of the mill, the largest in Pakistan, equipped with latest machinery and outfit, like the inauguration of the oil unit in Karachi at the beginning of this year, is an eloquent expression of the successful implementation of the orientations set and understandings reached during the Romanian-Pakistani top-level dialogue, of the links of close friendship and productive cooperation between Romania and Pakistan.

During his visit to the monitoring centre and delivery department of the new unit President Zia-ul-Haq was highly appreciative of the quality of work and of the cooperation between the Romanian and Pakistani experts.

In a statement to the press the Pakistani head of state said among other things: Pakistan and Romania cooperate very well and this mill is a telling example in this respect. It is a materialization of the talks I had with President Nicolae Ceausescu to whom I am grateful as I am to the Romanian people.

ROMANIAN-GDR ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU011454 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1252 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/10/1986 -- The twelfth session of the Joint Government Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic got under way in Bucharest on Wednesday.

The Romanian delegation is led by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, commission chairman for Romania, while the delegation of the German Democratic Republic is led by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, commission chairman for the GDR.

In keeping with the understandings and decisions made during top-level meetings and talks, the two delegations analysed the current stage of bilateral economic ties, the ways and means to deepen collaboration and cooperation in areas of mutual interest, to expand and diversify goods exchanges between Romania and the GDR.

DEFENSE MINSITER CABLES BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

AU290854 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] The minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, Colonel General Vasile Milea, has sent a cable of congratulations to the minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, on the 42d anniversary of Bulgarian People's Army Day.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR

AU291435 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania received Mahmud Al-Sayyid Al-Sa'id, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Bucharest. On this occasion the Egyptian ambassador handed over a message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu from the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT DOFTANA PRISON MUSEUM

AU300830 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the Doftana Museum, former prison for communists, during his visit to Prahova County, on 25 September]

[Text] Dear comrades, this year we celebrated the 65th anniversary of the founding of the RCP. In the second half of the thirties, the bourgeois-landlord regime proposed to gather all communist militants in this prison, in Doftana, with the declared intention of destroying them both physically and morally, trying in this way to destroy the Romanian revolutionary movement and the Communist Party and to suppress the struggle waged by the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all our people for freedom, social justice, and Romania's independence. In accordance with this idea, as of 1935 all communist, antifascist, and democratic prisoners were gathered in Doftana. That is how, I together with another group of communists, came here to Doftana from Brasov, in August 1936.

I must mention here that it was here -- just as everywhere throughout the country -- that the revolutionaries, communists, antifascists, and democrats, made the bourgeois-landlord regime's plans fail. The communists turned Doftana, a destructive prison, into a revolutionary high school for shaping communist fighters and revolutionaries devoted to the people and the cause of socialism, freedom, and peace [loud, prolonged applause]

As I also said in Tirgoviste yesterday, the communist never said "it is not possible" and never lost confidence in the noble ideals of socialism and communism and in the cause of people's freedom and independence, and the cause of communism. By their struggle they demonstrated that it lies within the power of the workers class -- when it is led by a revolutionary party -- to become victorious and eliminate oppression and social and national inequalities and build a new system in which people are masters of their destinies! [loud, prolonged applause]

I insisted on coming here not because in August it was 50 years since I was brought to this prison but because Doftan has become a double symbol. A symbol of the terror and reaction of the exploiting classes and -- just like so many other symbols and examples -- a vivid memory of what the bourgeois-landlord regime meant. But, at the same time, Doftana became -- even in those years -- the symbol of daringness, of revolutionary struggle and confidence in the workers class, in the people, and in communism. Life and reality demonstrated the correctness of the confidence of the communists! [loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"!]

This year we adopted a number of important decisions, including the decisions adopted at the last Congress of the Working People -- the great forum of the workers revolutionary democracy -- on developing our homeland, building the comprehensively developed socialist society, and ensuring the country's advance toward communism. I wished to stress also here in Doftana -- this prison which was turned into a high school for creating the spirit of revolutionary struggle -- that everything we proposed ourselves and the programs we unanimously adopted are in the secure hands of communists and of the party, which have never had a more important goal than the interests of the people -- socialism, communism, and peace! [loud and prolonged applause; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceasuescu and the People!"]

I would also like to repeat here what I said at the Working People's Congress, that communists and revolutionaries never lost their confidence and never said that it was not possible. They were always confident and even under the most difficult conditions they said: we will triumph; and we triumphed! We overthrew the bourgeois-landlord government and we have built socialism; and I firmly believe that we will build communism on Romanian soil and we will ensure a dignified, free, and independent life for our people and we will ensure peace! [loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants of "Ceausescu-Peace!"]

We honor and we will always honor those who sacrificed themselves in order to develop and establish the nation; we honor the communists, antifascists, and democrats, and all those who waged the struggle so that Romania should live freely and independently. The youth of our homeland and all our people must honor those who paid for the freedom and happiness of our whole nation with their lives. This will always be -- and must be -- the position and attitude of youth and children, those who tomorrow will build communism in Romania! But let us honor the revolutionaries, communists, and our forefathers through work and by achieving the goals we proposed ourselves. The best way of honoring and paying homage is to fulfill the country's socioeconomic development programs and to raise Romania onto high pinnacles of communism. [loud, prolonged cheers and chants; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!", "Ceausescu and the People!", "Ceausescu-Peace!", and "Ceausescu, Romania- Our Esteem and Pride!". In an atmosphere of strong enthusiasm and close unity, all those present cheer and chant for the RCP and the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu]

CHANGES NOTED IN WORKERS PROFESSIONAL STRUCTURE

AU291414 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1115 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1986 -- The industrial development has induced deep-going changes in the structure of the working class in Romania with respect to both its numbers and professionalization. From a relatively small class in terms of numbers as plotted against the country's population -- some 1,000,000 people in 1938, workers numbered at the end of 1985 over 6,000,000 people. Concomitantly, the proportion of skilled workers with the total number of workers, grew. The number of skilled workers grew by 12.3 percent over 1978-1983, with their share rising from 83.7 percent in 1978 to 86.6 percent in 1983.

An important contribution to this change was made by education. School has become the main source of worker training. In the national economy as a whole the number of workers trained in specialized high schools, technical foremen's schools and post high-school training grew by 129 percent, while the number of workers skilled in qualification courses recorded a growth of only 4 percent and that of workers skilled on job dropped by 12.2 percent. In 1983 some 42 percent of the workers were graduates of high, technical and vocational schools.

The promotion of technical progress in all sectors of activity resulted in wide changes also in the professional structure of workers. The number of workers doing manual work considerably dropped and the number of those with complex professions requiring high skills related to new technologies rose. Telling in this respect is also the fact that the number of electronic workers reached 24,000. At the same time, the number of highly and medium trained cadres rose. In 1984 the number of highly trained cadres was some eightfold bigger than in 1950 and almost thrice bigger than in 1965, with the most substantive rises being recorded in technical and economic domains.

PEC MEETING DISCUSSES INDIVIDUAL WEALTH CONTROL

AU291936 Bucharest SCINTEIA In Romanian 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpts] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee on Friday, 19 September. [passage omitted]

The PEC examined and endorsed a report on the implementation in the first half of this year of law provisions concerning the control of certain assets acquired illegally. The PEC assessed that in the first half of 1986 firmer steps were taken to check the wealth of individuals and greater concern was shown for preventing law violations, promoting socialist ethics and equity, and combatting more resolutely the trends toward acquiring certain goods and incomes without work.

The PEC asked the central commission and the county commissions in charge of guiding and uniformly supervising the implementation of the law, as well as the ministries and other central bodies with responsibilities in this field to take further responsible, exacting, and firm steps to prevent law violations, resolve more efficiently the working people's notifications, and apply consistently the norms of socialist ethics and equity, with a view to uncovering and bringing to account all those who accumulate assets without work, cause damage to public and private wealth, and hurt the interests of our society and fatherland. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DELEGATE AT WOMEN'S CONGRESS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/09/1986 -- Taking the floor during the proceedings of the Sixth Congress of the Pan-African Women's Organization, under way in Luanda, Zoe Dumitrescu-Busulenga, representative of the National Women's Council of Romania, who attends the congress as an observer, underscored the links of solidarity, friendship and collaboration between women's organizations in Romania and in African countries in their fight for the attainment of mankind's ideals of peace, independence and progress, in the struggle for the eradication of all the forms of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, of racism and apartheid, for the building of a new international economic order. The millions of women in Romania support President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and actions for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament, the speaker said and mentioned the appeal of the National Women's Council of Romania to women's organizations in countries in Europe and on other continents for intensified actions for peace and disarmament. She also underscored the particular significance of the new Romanian initiative set forth at the congress of working people concerning a unilateral five-per cent cut in arms, troops and military spending until the end of the year and of the appeal for similar actions to be taken by other states in this International Year of Peace. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0921 GMT 27 Sep 86 AU]

COMMENTATORS VIEW REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

LD011659 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Positive U-Turn in Soviet-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. spy affair, which for a whole month shook relations between the two superpowers, ended in the best possible way with an agreement between Reagan and Gorbachev to meet in Reykjavik 11-12 October. A positive end to the spy affair could have been expected, but the agreement on the Reykjavik meeting is a complete surprise. This will not actually be a summit in the real sense of the word but a discussion on the visit and the agenda for the Gorbachev visit to Washington. It is not known at present when Gorbachev could leave for the United States, but it is apparent that everything depends on what happens in Reykjavik.

The leaders of the two superpowers have taken it upon themselves to reach an agreement on what they themselves can agree presently, rather than having it agreed on their behalf by Shultz and Shevardnadze, as it was agreed earlier. At the time of the Geneva meeting last year, Reagan and Gorbachev agreed that the Soviet leader should visit Washington at the end of this year, while President Reagan should visit Moscow next year. However, now the question is whether there will be any changes in this, let us call it, negotiating schedule between the two superpowers.

If we are to judge by everything that has happened between Washington and Moscow since the first meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Geneva -- and there has been a great deal of it -- everything points to the conclusion that the Reykjavik meeting can be expected to bring about significant moves in Soviet-U.S. relations, primarily in the area of decreasing and limiting nuclear missiles and halting tests. True, Reagan and Gorbachev have yet to reach an agreement on this in Reykjavik if they wish Gorbachev's visit to Washington. That is, Reagan's to Moscow, to be successful. [sentence as heard] In other words, the direction in which Soviet-U.S. relations will move in the coming weeks and months depends to a great extent on the results of the Reykjavik meeting. Judging by the way things are now, not ignoring here the negative traces which have been left on Soviet-U.S. relations by the Daniloff-Zakharov spy case, one should not deceive oneself and believe that the agreement on the Reykjavik meeting eliminates all the obstacles on the way to a positive result from this interim summit.

Soviet-U.S. relations are very complex and burdened by a lack of trust that, even in a more favorable climate than the present one, could not be so easily overcome -- although compromises are possible. Even the agreement on the Reykjavik meeting is some kind of a compromise, as after all is the end of the Daniloff-Zakharov spy case. In all this there is also a great deal that will become known only later. However, now the most important thing, after all, is the fact that the leaders of the two superpowers have decided in favor of negotiations, that is, they have avoided the trap of being led into a dangerous confrontation by the Daniloff-Zakharov spy case. The most essential thing at present is that nothing should happen in relations between the two countries that could again take them on to the wrong path. Because the success of the Reykjavik meeting also depends to a great extent on the kind of mood in which the two leaders will be when coming to their second meeting. True, peace cannot be won so easily, but we hope that both Reagan and Gorbachev are aware of their responsibility for its destiny.

Gorbachev Advantage Seen

AU011801 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Branislav Canak commentary]

[Text] The solving of the so called Daniloff-Zakharov spy affair unexpectedly turned into an agreement about a meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev in Reykjavik. The meeting in this town will in fact be a preparation for the planned summit between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the COSU, and the President of the United States in Washington. Here is Branislav Canak:

[Begin Canak recording] This episode was undoubtedly supposed to test both sides' intentions and the degree of willingness to meet. A careful selection of people like Zakharov and Daniloff for the main actors in the spy affair made sure that this would be a successful overture for what was to follow. What is interesting is the short period of time between the removal of this obstacle and the calling of the meeting in Reykjavik. Thus one could suppose that the summit was probably arranged during the closed consultations between the American and Soviet experts in Moscow and Washington a month and a half ago. It seems that the definite agreement was reached during the recent talks between Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, and Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs. If one ignores the situation of expectations that has been created, one could further conclude that this is a matter of a routine meeting between the two statesmen on a line cleared in Geneva and measured step by step. After all, marking this meeting as a preparatory meeting for Gorbachev's visit to the United States means that both sides are cautious about possible results from Reykjavik. In other words, if something is achieved, it is good. If not, it is still good -- unless it endangers future contacts.

Something has changed, however, since the meeting in Geneva last November. So, while last fall Reagan was only at the beginning of his second term of office, he is now at the beginning of the elections for the 100th convocation of Congress, with the elections for the Senate having special importance. When it is known that even the least important move of the White House on the international scene can affect things like whether the Democrats regain their positions on Capitol Hill or whether the Republicans retain their majority, then, having only this in mind, it is understandable how important the kind of relations he is going to have with the other superpower is for Ronald Reagan. Several unpopular decisions made this year, such as the last one regarding the veto of the sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, are putting Reagan in a defensive position. On the other hand, the Soviet Union, with a series of peace initiatives that did not go without a correspondingly suitable echo in the world, has recently added one more: the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests. The opening to and the increasingly expressed readiness to normalize relations with China, and statements that point toward the need for changing views on the role and position of the nonaligned countries, make Gorbachev look as if he is starting a new chess game against Reagan in Reykjavik with the white pieces. Chess theoreticians say that this is a slight advantage, but one should also bear in mind that both chess and politics are full of uncertainties. In any case, everything that has happened during the past year since Geneva -- and this refers to the international positions of the two superpowers -- will also determine the scope of the meeting in Reykjivok.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR PRC, DPRK

LD012140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 2044 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, tonight left on an official friendly visit to the Armed Forces of the PRC and the DPRK, heading an Army delegation of our Armed Forces. During his visit to these friendly countries, Admiral Mamula will have talks with his hosts about questions of further promoting inter-army cooperation. Together with the members of the delegation he will also visit units and commands of the PRC and DPRK Armed Forces.

At Batajnica airport, Admiral Mamula and the members of the army delegation were seen off by Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the General Staff, and by Colonel General Milan Daljevic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. Also present at the ceremony were Xie Li, ambassador of the PRC to the SFRY; Kim Pyong-il, charge d-affaires of the DPRK Embassy to the SFRY; Senior Colonel Li Chang, military, naval, and air attache of the DPRK in our country; and Lin Yupei, deputy military, naval, and air attache of the PRC in our country.

FEC ASKS FOR BUDGET INCREASE OF 275.6 BILLION

LD011801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1154 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- The FEC has asked for the federal budget to be increased by another 275.6 billion dinars. If the proposal is approved, this year's federal budget would exceed the previously fixed amount by one quarter and would amount to 1.38 trillion dinars.

The proposal for the rebalancing, which was today submitted to the SFRY Assembly, is a result of fresh projections for the social product and national income which exceed the figures on the basis of which the current budget was fixed by 24.5 and 26.6 percent, respectively. The increase in the federal budget has also been promoted by this year's trends in foreign exchange rates and prompted the need to secure funds for the federation's additional obligations stemming from the social contract on the organization of the 1987 Universiad in Zagreb and others.

Under the law on the financing of the federation there must be a readjustment in the funds earmarked for the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and for the underdeveloped republics and provinces if the margin between the fresh national income and social product estimate and the previous one is 15 percent. This is why the FEC felt obliged to propose an increase in these funds. However, the FEC has also come up with proposals for additional funds for the federation's other commitments since, as was stated, inflation has already exceeded the 5 percent rise envisaged at the time the budget was adopted.

If the proposed rebalancing is adopted the additional money would be disbursed as follows: additional 203.8 trillion dinars to the YPA fund (bringing its total value to 968 billion dinars); another 11.7 billion dinars (total of 53 billion) for the underdeveloped fund; additional 26.5 billion dinars (total value of 216.2 billion) for war veterans and invalid care and military pensions.

The funds for financing the federal bodies would rise by 26 billion dinars (10 billion would go for readjusting personal incomes); sociopolitical organizations would receive another 1.5 billion dinars while an additional 5 billion dinars is needed for servicing outstanding obligations. No changes are envisaged for funds to finance noneconomic investments.

The extra revenue needed to finance the rebalancing would come from different sources: 182 billion dinars will be provided from the federation's basic funds which are already higher than was first expected; the republics and provinces would provide 93.6 percent.

The FEC has also suggested that in order to adopt the rebalanced budget as soon as possible the republic and provincial assemblies should make their views known very soon.

HASANI SPEAKS ON LOYALTY AT MEETING IN SLOVENIA

AU010849 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Rasica, 21 Sep -- A large people's meeting at Rasica on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the death of Primoz Trubar, father of Slovene literature and culture, was opened by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, with the following words:

"On the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the death of Primoz Trubar we revive the memories of his great cultural and civilizing mission. [passage omitted]

"The present reality, which Trubar's reflections have penetrated, points in a very direct way to the broadest and deepest loyalty to the Yugoslav community, as a way of life in brotherhood and unity. Our people know very well that we are all linked by numerous ties of the most varied kind, and have been so linked, especially during the time of the national liberation struggle, but also the time of socialist building," Hasani stressed. "Our citizens are also aware of the fact that togetherness demands self-denial, but it also provides happiness, security, and pride."

Consistent Reply [subhead]

"All those who are only making accusations (above all against others, which has even become fashionable), who see only their pride, and only their troubles, and who are at any moment ready to belittle everybody around them and to shout about their alleged subordination, but at the same time avoid their obligations, all those get a consistent reply in such celebrations as these today. Our working people are in favor of socialist, self-managing, federal Yugoslavia with all their hearts and minds.

What this our common homeland should be like must not be a matter for the destructive forces, but should be an incessant and plebiscite-like common accord of our peoples and nationalities, the working people of Yugoslavia.

"Innumerable times our history has confirmed that our main strength lies above all in a unity that emanates from the full equality of our peoples and nationalities and takes into account all its strivings, requests, and even differences."

Academician Josip Vidmar spoke about the significance of Trubar's work for the Slovene people. [passage omitted]

SLOVENIAN LC CC PRESIDENT RESPONDS TO CHARGES

AU011019 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Sep 86 p 7

[Z. Medved Report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 26 Sep 86 -- The chief and responsible editors of the bigger Yugoslav dailies, weeklies, and journals held talks with Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium, about the problems of better reporting from some parts of Yugoslavia, the forthcoming LCY Central Committee session that will be devoted to the activity of the communists in the front [apparent reference to SAWPY], the organization and activity of the LC, and so forth.

Milan Kucan first answered the question raised by Davor Sosic, chief and responsible editor of YJESNIK, about the recent "sharp remarks about Slovenia carried by the Yugoslav press."

"This does not concern just Slovenia. You must have seen that recently there have also been many discussions in Serbia about reporting on other areas. I have recently reacted to the negative stereotype of the Slovenes created in Yugoslavia, not of the leadership, but of the nation. It appears that this is a nation that is against changes in the political system, economc system, and so forth. One could read in the press that we are in favor of the status quo because Slovenia benefits from the conditions of inflation, which is a joke." [passage omitted]

Answering the question raised by Stanislav Marinkovic, chief and responsible editor of BORBA, about the forthcoming LCY Central Committee Presidium session on the activity of the communists in the SAWP, and on the remark that we have a mass party that does not work in the front, Milan Kucan said:

"This does not have to be a session about the SAWP, but a discussion about the LC and the concept of the realization of its social role. The key question is whether we need a mass LC or a mass SAWP. We have managed to make the LC a mass organization, even beyond our expectations. This then led to a typical bureaucratic supposition: Those who are in the LC must be in favor of socialism, and those who are not, must be against us. This is politically unacceptable logic.

Obsolete Method [subhead]

"The forthcoming session should raise the question of democratization within the LC. With fewer members it ought to be an organization with ideologically like-minded people who would fight for their view by means of argument. This kind of LC is the condition for the democratization of the SAWP and society as a whole. Unfortunately, we have not created possibilities for a critical opinion to be heard. I would say that we have not even gotten used to living with democracy, but are involved with labeling [etiketiranje], said Kucan.

The president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium also commented on a remark that the method of our party organization is obsolete. According to him, the LC is, on the whole, still capable of formulating the main idea. [passage omitted]

"We have been a Comintern party, but at the time when the Comintern existed," said Kucan commenting on this part of the LC's reproach. [passage omitted]

Milan Milosevic of NIN was interested in what Milan Kucan thought about the division of the unified Yugoslav market and national economies.

"I do not think that our national economies are in contradiction with the Yugoslav economy. But I think that the question should be expanded. Do we have a market at all? Because talking about a unified Yugoslav market without it existing represents a political manipulation. In our country the state has created barriers for the circulation of capital while the social capital must circulate and locate itself where it can be used best. If thinking about a national economy is the same as thinking about an autarkical economy, then this is unacceptable. In this sense the Slovene economy as a nation does not exist either," Milan Kucan concluded.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE

LD012152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- Joint objectives and tasks of the development of all-people's defense in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the past medium-term period were realized in accordance with the overall objectives and tasks of the province's socioeconomic development, it was established today by the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which discussed and endorsed an analysis of the development of all-people's defense in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the 1981-85 period and a report on implementing the agreement on financing the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It was assessed that in the past period in particular qualitative progress has been realized in developing all-people's defense.

Discussing the report on the functioning of the system of observation and intelligence in Vojvodina, the Presidency established that the system of observation and intelligence in the province is well organized and that a high degree of material and technical equipment has been achieved, as well as significant results in linking the information center of sociopolitical communities with the organs and organizations carrying out regular activities.

The Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly, it is said in the statement on this session, will undertake measures for an even more efficient functioning of the system of observation and intelligence.

The Presidency also adopted a decision to pardon a certain number of convicted persons and also discussed current questions within its constitutionally established competence

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GDR -- Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the president of the SFRY Presidency, Milan Predojevic, hitherto assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in the GDR. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 30 Sep 86 LD]

MONGOLIAN TRADE PROTOCOL -- Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Mongolian trade talks on the conclusion of a protocal on trade in 1987 ended today in Belgrade. This document envisages 9 million worth of trade, which is 32 percent more than that envisaged for this year. It was agreed to increase the volume of Yugoslav imports from Mongolia in order to balance the flow of trade. The protocol was signed by Metodi Smilenski, an assistant to the federal secretary for foreign trade, and Nadmidiyn Bavuu, deputy minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Mongolia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 30 Sep 86 LD]